

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 28.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

NO. 153.

## Photo Frames.

STERLING SILVER MOUNTED.

Some new and beautiful designs. A large shipment just received and prices lower than ever

**Challoner & Mitchell,**

PHONE 675

JEWELERS,  
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Attractive New Goods Showing This Week

THE WESTSIDE is always pleased to announce the arrival of New Goods. Within the last week we have opened upwards of 30 cases of early Fall Arrivals, consisting of

New Table Linens, New Umbrellas,  
New Art Muslins, New Waterproofs,  
New Dress Goods, New Silks, etc.

Daily shipments will be added to the above.

**The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.**

August 29, 1899

## CRITICS!



See OUR method of laying a permanent PAVEMENT to success. We BLOCK all competition, and are laying a solid foundation with our prices. Comment on these:

Carlings Amber Ale, 2 Quarts 25c.  
Finest Scotch Pickles, 20c. Bottle.  
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, 35c. Bottle.  
5 lb Pails Jam, 50c. Bottle.  
Imperial Milk, 10c. Tin.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters always reliable.

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**

## Demanding the Best

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

**Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.**

Cor. Yates and Broad streets,  
Victoria, B.C.

## Removing to Yates Street.



## SALE SALE

\$40,000 STOCK TO BE CLEARED  
REGARDLESS OF COST.  
300 Men's and Boys' Suits at Half Price

**B. WILLIAMS & Co.**

Fathers and Clothiers - 87 Johnson Street

This space will be used by  
**LEE & FRASER** for one  
year. Watch it for bar-  
gains in Real Estate. ....

## TO LET Hotel Brunswick,

Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

Furnished or unfurnished  
96 rooms, exclusive of dining room, office, etc.

**B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY,**

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## LONDON HOSPITAL

**COUGH CURE** Through its in-  
trinsic merit con-  
tinues to increase  
its circle of friends.

Look for Trade Mark on each bottle

**JOHN COCHRANE,**

CHEMIST.

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription

## FOR SALE

CHEAP

7 roomed house with modern improve-  
ments, North Park street.

A well-built cottage on David street, with  
large lot, must be sold.

6 roomed cottage, Piquet street, with  
large lot, must be sold.

Cottage on Quadra street, near Pandora,  
offering at a bargain.

Small cottage, Johnson street, a snap for  
\$450.

Money to loan. Fire Insurance. If you  
wish to dispose of your property let it  
with

**P. C. MACGREGOR,**

Real Estate Agent, Notary Public, Con-  
veyancer, etc., 92 Government St.

## A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK

Real Estate,  
Insurance and  
Financial Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Co.  
Caledonian Insurance Co. (Fire)  
Phoenix Assurance Co.

**MONEY TO LOAN** In sums from \$1,000 to  
\$50,000 on good security

at 5% per annum

at 5% per annum

at 5% per annum

at 5% per annum

at 5% per annum

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## Ex DRUMBLAIR.

## Finest Spanish Ports and Sherries

**HUDSON'S  
BAY  
COMPANY.**

## BREAD

Something  
New in Bread.

Smith's Machine Roller Bread Try  
it. For sale by all grocers, or leave  
orders for wagon to call.

**M. R. SMITH & CO.**

11. For sale by all grocers, or leave  
orders for wagon to call.

**WILLIAM F. BEST**

ANALYST AND  
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late  
analyst for the Province of New  
Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street,  
opposite Dr. H. M. Field, of Leipzig,  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, glass, lead,  
scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; high-  
est prices given. Apply Victoria Junk  
Agency, 30 Store street, B. A. A. A. A. A.  
Agent.

TO LET—5 roomed cottage next Barracks  
gate, Head street. Apply on premises.

TO SELL AT A BARGAIN—A first-class  
piano; almost new. Apply at 105 Quadra  
street.

HAVE YOU SEEN the Victor, Chainless  
Bicycle, the new Spin Roller Gear, at the  
Agency, 115 Government street, John  
Barnsley & Co. Telephone 693.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL,  
BLACK COAL. Telephone 694. Munn,  
Holland & Co., Trousseau and Broad  
street.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en  
suite; modern conveniences; good dining  
rooms. Sample rooms for commercial  
use. M. Wall, The Vernon, 68 Douglas  
street.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington  
Collieries. Kingston & Co., agents; office,  
44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Coletton,  
sharp and office, Belleville street, James  
Baz, telephone 407; city office, Swin-  
ton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

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We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

## Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

## News of the Dominion

Workmen Still Insufficient to Gather the Great Harvest in Manitoba.

An Ontario Christian Scientist Pays For Her Faith With Her Life.

Another Senator Gone—A Winnipeg Congregation Takes a Radical Step.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—Professor Saunders, of Ottawa, director of Dominion experimental farms, is in the city on his way to Indian Head and Assiniboia. Four visiting lacrosse teams are in the city, from Port Arthur, Holland, Minnesota and Hartley, playing the final or semi-final games for the championship. The Winnipeg club will assist New Westminster in bringing West, the champion Eastern team.

The board of trade recommends the establishment of fax grades.

In spite of the fact that recent excursions landed in the province some 10,000 farm laborers, there is still a shortage of men, and Mr. McKellar, of the department of agriculture, is daily in receipt of letters asking for farm hands. The greatest demand at present is from the Manitoba farmers.

W. D. Scott, one of the Canadian commissioners to the Paris exhibition, left last night for Ottawa. He has visited all centres in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, and made complete arrangements for representative exhibits of the resources of Western Canada. These will be forwarded to Montreal, and will be shipped from there to Paris about November 1.

An event in which all Brandon was interested took place there this afternoon, when Miss A. E. Paisley, second daughter of James Paisley, of the Dominion lands office, was united in marriage to Mr. Stephen E. Clement, son of the senior partner in the legal firm of Clement &amp; Clement.

J. H. Ross, minister of public works for the Territories, who was one of the commissioners to the Northern Indians, has arrived at Edmonton on his homeward journey. Deputy Commissioner Dennis will leave Regina to-morrow to meet his chief at Calgary. Mr. Ross will then go to East Kootenay, where Mr. Ross now is. After a short rest he will return to Regina.

Barris, Aug. 31.—William H. Perry was tried to-day for bigamy, the charge on which he was arrested a week ago. Rev. J. T. Caldwell, of Mimico, and Mr. Ross, of Toronto, were the counsel for the defense. Perry and Margaret McDonagh, two persons married in England August 12, 1886, and Rev. J. H. Malott identified Perry and Ann Dempster as united in Orillia on August 1st. The first wife, who is the second cousin of her husband, swore she had never been married to any person else, though she had lived with one Myers here. The second wife swore that one thought Margaret McDonagh was married to Myers at the time she was supposed to have married Perry. This was the line the defence followed. Magistrate Ross sentenced Perry to one year in the county jail here with hard labor.

Galt, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Edward Robinson, Christian Scientist, died at her home here after an illness of two or three weeks' duration. No regular medical practitioner was called, the family being all believers in Christian Science. A noted Scientist, the Rev. J. H. Malott, arrived on Monday and ministered to the patient. She seemed better yesterday, but was weaker this morning and died about 11 o'clock. The family claim that had deceased under the treatment earlier she would still be alive. A husband and seven children survive. Mrs. Robinson was thoroughly versed in the Science doctrine, and took a leading part in conferences and conventions.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The Allan Line steamer, *Paragon*, Capt. Brown, from Montreal for Liverpool, touched the side of the dredged channel through St. Mary's current when outward bound this morning, owing to her steering gear getting out of order. The *Paragon* proceeded, but later it was discovered that she was making water. The steamer came to anchor at Contrecoeur, and tug and lighters were sent down to lighten her cargo. The steamer will proceed to Quebec in the morning, when it is expected a day's detention will enable repairs to be made.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—The Maple street Congregational church, in the adoption of a new constitution at the annual business meeting, has taken a very radical step. Certain to call forth much comment in church circles. The aim of the new movement, as explained by a prominent member, is to put a premium on Christianity and a discount on Churchianity, to make the church a simple working union of those who recognize the fatherhood of God, and desire to extend the brotherhood of man, giving special attention to social regeneration.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—Senator Price, whose life has been despaired of for some time past, died this morning at 10 o'clock. He

was in his 60th year, and has been a member of the Senate since 1888. Mr. Price's family is one of the oldest in Quebec, in whose business and social affairs it has always taken a prominent part. He was the surviving partner in the extensive lumber firm of Price, Bro., of Quebec and Saguenay, and also identified with other commercial and financial concerns.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The iron famine has struck Montreal with a vengeance. With one or two exceptions, the large buildings in which structural iron is used will have to be suspended until next spring, or even longer. The advance in prices for delivery next spring is all the way from 75 to 150 per cent. over the prices of a year ago. The scarcity is caused by the increased demand all over the world.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—Rev. Mr. Austin, a Methodist minister and ex-principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, recently deposed on account of spiritualism, gave a lecture here last night in which he enthusiastically expounded the cause of spiritualism.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—It is stated on reliable authority that the federal government intends purchasing the Plains of Abraham from the Ursuline Nuns and establishing a great park there, when the property would be handed over to the city.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—The dead body of a young man believed to be Fairbairn Christie, 31 years old, son of John Christie, has been found in Christie's residence, 50 Shuter street.

Windsor, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Caldwell is dead, aged 80. She was the wife of Major Caldwell, and lived in Windsor for the past twenty-five years.

## May Dismiss Cape Cabinet

Rumor That Sir Alfred Milner May Take Action Against Premier Schreiner.

Boer Women Said To Be in Warlike Mood and Ready For Fray.

London, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Capetown: "It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, contemplates dismissing the Schreiner ministry, under his special powers. If he does, it is feared that a rebellion will break out, as the Dutch would believe that Great Britain was again forcing Cecil Rhodes to the front."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "President Kruger is not likely to agree to a conference with Sir Alfred Milner at Capetown, but he might go to Colesburg, just within the borders of Cape Colony."

Capetown, Aug. 31.—The rumors that the Schreiner cabinet would be dismissed, caused an unusual episode in the house of assembly. Mr. Cecil Rhodes asked for a speedy passage of the estimates, in order to enable him to go to Rhodesia, and the other leaders of the opposition supported the demand. The ministerialists, however, fearing that the completion of the estimates would be the signal for their own fall, declined to be forced, and after the passage of a few votes the house proceeded to other business.

A dispatch from Bulawayo says that Petros Vilgoon, the Dutchman who was charged there a week ago with inciting the natives of Bechuanaland to rebel against the British authorities, was today burned over in heavy securities to keep the peace, but was immediately re-arrested on a charge of having stolen a wagon belonging to Chief Khama.

Johannesburg, Aug. 31.—The Standard and Digges' News, of Johannesburg, describes the Boer women as very warlike. They are forming rifle clubs in many districts, and petitioning the Transvaal government against granting the franchise to the Uitlanders on the basis of a five-year residence.

Bloemfontein, Aug. 31.—It is asserted by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment or cartridges to the Orange Free State artillery.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

The Duke of Beaufort has definitely decided to have *Chepstow Castle* put up to auction early in October. This was one of the five Norman castles built in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Bileousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

## Salmon Pack Is Heavy

A Large Increase Over That of Last Year—Only Surpassed by That of 1897.

Six Vessels Chartered to Carry the Fish to England—Rates Higher.

The salmon pack for the season now closing will be the largest, with the exception of the great pack of two years ago, in the history of British Columbia's fisheries. The exact figures are as yet unobtainable, as a couple of the northern canneries are still taking fish, but the totals can be estimated approximately. Mr. R. J. Ker, of R. P. Rithet &amp; Co., has prepared a statement showing the total pack to amount to 679,000 cases, 182,471 more than that of last year, but over 400,000 less than that of 1897, when the great run occurred on the Fraser, and the canners on the river put up 800,540 cases. All the rivers and inlets gave better results this year than last, with the exception of Rivers Inlet, and the Naas, where this year's packs were lower than those of last year.

The catch of last year on Rivers Inlet, which was 30,000 cases higher, than that of the year before, was an exceptional one. It was 60,000 more than that of the season which preceded it. On the Naas the pack is 5,000 cases short of that of last year and that of 1897. The pack of the Alaska canneries is estimated at one million cases, that of the Sound at half a million and that of the Columbia river at 300,000. The product of the Sound and Columbia river canneries is being sold for the most part in the United States, a market for it having lately been opened up. As is known, the British Columbia pack goes for the most part to the United Kingdom, and six big sailing vessels have already been chartered to carry the fish around the Horn. Last year the fleet numbered but five. Canners have been obliged to pay higher rates for the tonnage secured by this season, owing to the scarcity of ships, which has advanced freight rates considerably. Last year the rates ran from \$25 to \$35 3d, while this year the price paid runs from \$35 3d to 40s. Two of the first vessels chartered for the salmon fleet for this season failed to make port, the *Celtic* and *Caradoc*. They left the Orient about a year ago, and were never seen again.

The statement prepared by Mr. Ker is as follows:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Fraser River	Case.	Case.	Case.
Skeena River	50,550	308,328	403,000
Rivers Inlet	65,000	80,000	100,000
Naas River	40,207	105,484	70,000
Namnet	20,847	20,000	15,000
Namnet & Albert B.	12,900	8,180	11,000
Lower Inlet	10,000	10,323	10,000
West Coast V. I.	4,434	4,330	4,000
Total	1,105,477	498,529	679,000

AMERICAN RIVERS—1899.

Columbia	300,000
Puget Sound	500,000
Alaska	1,000,000
FRASER RIVER BY CANNERS—1899.	
British Col. C. Co.	9,300
Vic. Cannery Co.	23,000
A. B. C. Co.	40,000
Imperial	7,000
Anglo-Am. C. Co.	8,000
McDonald Bros.	7,500
Branswick C. Co.	17,000
Corrie & McWilliams	14,000
Can. Pac. C. Co.	11,500
Beaver	11,000
Richmond	10,000
Colonial	12,000
Pac. Coast Pkg. Co.	7,000
Hume & Co.	7,000
London	8,000
Federation	8,000
Star	10,000
Malcolm & Windsor	22,000
Scottish Canadian	19,000
English Bay	12,000
Albion Island C. Co.	20,000
Atlas	7,000
Cleve C. Co.	15,000
Westminster Pkg. Co.	9,000
Walker & Byrne	6,000
Boatlift & Co.	11,000
St. Mungo	11,000
Ryen & Co.	37,000
Wright Bros.	10,000
Albion C. Co.	6,000
Terra Nova C. Co.	10,000
Fraser River C. Co.	9,000
Hickey Cannery	15,000
Ame. C. Co.	7,500
Dunsmuir & Co.	8,000
Cherrill & McKay	4,000
Provincial	1,000
Total	462,000

REDUCING RAILROAD FARES.

The C. &amp; W. Will Be at Grand Forks By Sept. 10 and Midway Nov. 15.

Regular passenger service over the C. &amp; W. branch, as far as Grand Forks, will go into effect on the 10th of Sept. next. About Nov. 15 the road will be completed to Midway, when the line will be taken over from the construction department and the fare put upon the regular C. P. R. basis of five cents a mile, as was done yesterday on the line between Rossland and Robson. The fare now to Robson is 65 cents, instead of \$1, and to Robson \$1.00, instead of \$2. This has the fare to the Kootenay points 40 cents. To Nelson now from Rossland, the fare is \$3.25, instead of \$3.65, as formerly.

TO AID PACIFIC CABLE.

Wellington, New Zealand, Aug. 29.—The house of representatives in committee to-day agreed to the resolutions authorizing the government of New Zealand to join in defraying the cost of the proposed Pacific cable.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, when his physician advises a rest, accepts an invitation to speak out in Colorado or discovers some business which requires his attention east, and finds the rest in travelling.

## THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

He Does a Man a Good Turn, But Gets No Favor Himself.

"Going along a hall in the second story of a house one night," said the retired burglar, "I stopped in something wet. But I knew it was not water, it was blood. It was just plain, simple, common, ordinary water, and when I threw my lamp on it and followed it out why I saw that it was coming out into the hall over the doors of a room that I knew must be the bathroom and so it was."

"The floor of the bathroom was afloat and the water was just flowing silently in a very thin sheet over the edge of the overflowing tub. Somebody had left the plug in the bottom, and then turned on the water and gone away, this being, I have no doubt, exactly the reverse of what the person that did it had intended to do. Ever hear a guard on the elevated road, here in this city, when the train was leaving a station, call, as the next station, the one back of the one the train had just left, 'Burglar! I have got you! I have got you! The mental machinery seems to turn backward sometimes when you start it, instead of going ahead, and whenever I hear that on the elevated it always makes me think of the man in this house that had plugged the bathtub and started the water instead of pulling the plug and stopping it."

"But I stopped it. I pulled the plug first and then I stopped the water, and in just no time the water in the tub dropped below the level of the rim and stopped running over; so whatever damage the water might have done it wouldn't do any more. I stopped that, but I didn't take anybody up to ask 'em to thank me; what I'd done was just simply what anybody'd have done, an ordinary duty. But I looked around the house and gathered in what I could, which was pretty slim. I suppose I might have got together three or four dollars, but I didn't get five for it; and that's about the usual proportion of profit on the run of stuff that you pick up around. You read in the papers that the house of Mr. So-and-so was entered last night by burglars, who carried off about the value of \$350. Maybe the owner of 'em did value the things at \$350, and maybe they cost him that, but don't for one minute let yourself think that the man that took 'em ever got that for 'em; if he got \$50 he did well. The fact is, if I had a live-over again, I would before that when you come to take into account the personal risk involved; the difficulties of the work; the irregular hours, and the general inconvenience of the work in every way; the often small returns from dangerous work and the necessity of taking up a hundred dollars of damage, as I told you, what one man owes to another, but in this case I had given them much greater actual value than I had got myself, and while I never'd a dreamed, of course, of asking those who thank me, even, I think I must have been of felt that they owed me something after all, and that I had a right to collect it when I could, because I always kind of felt that that was a reserve that I could draw on when I wanted to. And the next time I was in that town I went to the bank expecting to get my right with perfect ease. I'd been there before, and I knew the way, but do you know they had a burglar alarm on every door and window? They did for a fact, and I couldn't get within a rod of 'em anywhere, and that always seemed to me to be kind of ungrateful."

At meetings of the British cabinet an official record of any kind is kept of the proceedings.

The clouds have hardly been more rainy than the tears which have fallen from women's eyes. There is world of truth in the old song which says: "Man must weep, woman must weep." Women must weep, not only for the troubles and ills of those they love, but for the physical suffering and suffering that they themselves endure in silence.

Nine-tenths of the pain and suffering that women undergo could be avoided by a little knowledge, and a resort to the right remedy. When a woman feels weak, sick, nervous, fretful and despondent, and suffers from pains in the back and sides, and burning and dragging down sensations, she is suffering from weakness and is in danger of the distinctly feminine organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for ailing women. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that make maternity possible. It makes them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes painfulness, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, one of the delicate and important organs that make maternity possible. It makes them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes painfulness, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. 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# Sir Richard In Toronto

Minister of Trade and Commerce  
on the Affairs of the  
Dominion.

Clear Statement of What the  
Government Has Done  
Since 1896.

The Most Prosperous Era in  
the History of the  
Country.

(Continued from yesterday.)

You want to know how the Liberal party have discharged their trust in that respect? (A voice: We do.) I invite you to compare their conduct in respect of the administration of the Klondike with the conduct of our predecessors with respect to the administration of the Northwest. In each case great possibilities were open; in each case a vast heritage was put at the disposal of the people of Canada. We have taken the Yukon in hand, we have expended large sums in the Yukon, but up to date the Yukon has not cost the rest of the people of Canada one copper. (Hear, hear.) Up to date all that has been expended in the Yukon has been extracted from those who have been carrying on mining operations in the Yukon, most of them, be it remembered, alien and foreign—(hear, hear)—who were justly entitled to contribute to the revenue here. (Cheers.) Now, as I have said, we always contended that any expenditure should be made fruitful.

Crow's Nest Expenditure.

Let us take one case which has been much criticized, that is, our expenditure on the Crow's Nest Railway. For that we gave the Canadian Pacific Railway a matter of \$3,000,000 or thereabouts. We extracted from them direct concessions of great importance. The Northwest, of great importance to the manufacturers and artisans of Canada. Now, sir, what has that done for the people of Canada? Very lately I had occasion to inquire of a gentleman very well conversant with that whole country what the result of expending that money in constructing the Crow's Nest Railway had been in the way of adding to the wealth and value of the properties thereby developed; and, after taking some considerable time to examine it, he gave it to me as his opinion, and as a very conservative estimate which he supported by very ample proof, that in all human probability the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway under the government subsidy of \$3,000,000 had resulted in developing wealth to the extent of thirty or forty millions in the region which was then opened. (Cheers.) He went on to show—and this is of importance, ladies and gentlemen, to all of you—by constructing that railway we had developed industries from which at this present moment something like three or four millions are being expended in wages and in the purchase of necessities for enterprises which could by no possibility have been developed unless this Crow's Nest Railway had been constructed; and I have in my hand here very ample evidence that so far as the revenues of Canada are concerned we at least have been no losers, but, on the contrary, very great gainers, by the amount which we sunk in that railway.

A Paying Investment.

Our capital charge on this \$3,000,000 amounts roughly to some \$80,000 or \$90,000. Sir, the return that we get in added customs duties and in added excise duties is, in all human probability, a matter of \$500,000 or \$600,000 a year from that source alone—(cheers)—and probably in three or four years, or five at the outside, the added receipts to your customs and excise arising from the construction of that same railway will amply recoup you for every farthing that has been spent. Now, I call that good political economy. (Hear, hear.) I call that a wise expenditure. I say that \$200,000 or \$300,000 a year is not a great thing for the people of Canada. (Cheers.) I only wish it were possible for us to invest, not three millions, but thirty millions of your money equally profitably, and if I could I would do it to-morrow. (Hearty cheers.) Why, sir, within three years this revenue of British Columbia, for instance alone, have risen from about a million to two and a quarter millions, and, although a large share of that is undoubtedly due to the development of the Klondike, a very large share of it, as our customs returns sufficiently show, is due to the expansion of the Kootenay country and the rest of the regions that have been opened up by the Crow's Nest Pass. Why, sir, to-day the excise revenue in Rossland and Nelson alone would more than pay the whole interest on the capital that has been expended by us in constructing the Crow's Nest Pass; and I only wish that the expenditure which you are now about to undertake for the purpose of opening up New Ontario and developing the Ratny River, will prove half as useful and half as good. (Cheers.)

Prudence and Economy.

Gentlemen, remember this: I do not for one moment desire or pretend that all this is any excuse for extravagance or waste. On the contrary, the greater the revenue the greater the occasion for prudence and wise economy in laying it out; but I do contend that it is a justification for the expenditure of the worthy objects. Sir, if there were any one of you who found his income within three years suddenly doubled, I think that that man would and should, and that you would admit that he was perfectly justified in indulging in some expenditures which would have been absurd for him to have undertaken before. If a merchant's capital was suddenly doubled he would be justified in taking ventures which would have been foolish in the extreme for him to have undertaken before. Now, sir, in this connection of capital expenditure, I desire to call your attention to one or two somewhat significant facts, showing how far the accusation is justified that the present government has been reckless in adding to the capital charges of this country. I have here, our capital expenditure for the years 1894 to 1896. In

1894 I find that the late government expended four and a half millions on capital account. They added that to the net capital debt. I find that in 1895 they added \$5,500,000 to our capital debt. In 1896 they added \$5,250,000 to our capital debt. And I find that in 1897, under this administration, we added in all \$3,000,000 to the net capital debt. In 1898 we added to our net capital debt \$2,417,000, of which \$200,000 was simply the discount of a 2 1/2 per cent. loan which Mr. Fielding negotiated in that year. I find that in 1899, the year which is now closed, our total expenditure has been larger than usual, but the total addition to our national debt will amount to one million of dollars, and no more. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, if you deduct the discount of the loan, which is in no respect the ordinary increase of our capital debt, seeing that we obtained the loan at an extremely low rate, you will find that in three years—1897, 1898 and 1899—the total addition we have made to our capital debt amounts to \$5,528,000; being, as nearly as possible, one-third of the amount which was added to the net capital debt in 1894, 1895 and 1896. (Cheers.)

Canada's Enormous Wealth.

And here you may very fairly ask, if you see fit: Granted that this country has increased enormously in imports and exports; granted that it has increased in the value of the annual income of its citizens, what fair ground is there for believing that these increases will be permanent? And here, gentlemen, I admit that we must, to a certain extent, depend on estimate and calculation; but, for my part, I believe that we have barely scratched the enormous mineral deposits which Canada possesses. I think there is every reason to believe that within the course of the next few years the gross mineral products of Canada, of all sorts, from her coal mines, iron mines, nickel mines, gold and silver mines, will likely equal something like one hundred millions of dollars, and I need not point out to you what an enormous source of wealth, not merely for the miner, not merely for the capitalist who invests his property in mines, but for the Canadian manufacturer, for the Canadian artisan, for the Canadian grower of produce, which these miners must consume, will be found in the extension and new addition to the wealth of the country, even if it amounts to but one-half of the amount which I believe is fairly estimated and fairly calculated for.

Canada's Trade Beats American.

Then we have another and very great source of wealth which up to the present moment we have hardly touched at all. I allude to the extraordinary amount of water-power which we possess along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Up to the present time we have depended almost exclusively on coal as a motive power; but there appears to be very good reason for believing that the huge water-power which Canada possesses will shortly become a source of profit and wealth to its citizens and manufacturers equal, possibly greater, than the wealth which is expected to be derived from our mineral resources; and, gentlemen, it may interest you perhaps to make a little comparison for one moment between the volume of trade of Canada and the volume of trade in the United States. Sir, it is not a matter which any Canadian, I think, need be ashamed of. I have received within the last few days the details of the total volume of trade of the United States for the year 1898. They amount to \$1,024,000,000 of exports, and \$687,000,000 of imports, on which, be it remembered, a duty of \$200,000,000 was collected. Canada for the same year has a total trade of \$919,500,000, as against the United States of \$1,711,000,000. In 1899, as against the United States, with a population of 73,500,000 by estimation in the same period, has a total trade of \$57.75 per head, as against a total trade for the United States of \$26.16 (loud cheers)—the total volume of trade being somewhat more than double the total volume of trade in the United States. (Applause.)

In the matter of exports Canada exports \$25 worth of goods for every man, woman and child in the country, as against \$16.70 per head in the United States. (Re-heated applause.) In this connection I observe that it is worth while to note that the double goods imported into the United States in 1898 amounted to \$396,844,000, and the amount of percentage on those goods was 52. The percentage on goods imported into Canada amounts to a little over 28 per cent., very little more than one-half of the percentage imposed in the United States. Under which the tariff which has been brought forward, not infrequently, namely, the allegation that the present tariff is a highly protective tariff. There is an easy method of distinguishing between a high revenue and a high protective tariff. Ours is a high revenue tariff, it is true. But there is a protective tariff under which the imports are increased as fast as those of Canada have done in a single year. Look at the American tariff and you will find that after the passage of the Dingley Bill American imports fell from \$750,000,000 to under \$700,000,000. Remember this, too, that in imposing the tariff it is quite possible for us to impose a higher duty on American goods without prohibiting importation than can be imposed on British goods. (Applause.) American imports will bear a revenue tax a higher tariff than British goods will bear, for reasons apparent to all, and if there was no other good reason, and none other is wanted, for the preference which we have extended to the Mother Country, that should be sufficient. (Loud applause.) I may add that it is a great mistake to suppose that the reduction of taxes which has taken place in our preferential tariff is confined to the goods imported from England. Bear this in mind, that you compel the American manufacturer to reduce his prices to you in proportion. It may be true, and it is true, that the volume of our trade with the United States has not greatly diminished, but the volume of American profits has greatly diminished, and in such case the Canadian consumer very largely benefits. (Applause.)

Pertinent Questions.

Now, I desire to address a question or two to our opponents in this hall or elsewhere. I would like to know why they have considered our proceedings so monstrous, why they have considered we have been so extravagant, so careless, so indifferent as to increasing the public debt, when they have carefully concealed from the people the liabilities of over \$10,000,000 which they incurred, over \$20,000,000 in fact, if I were to add the additional sums they propose to expend? (Applause.) Why have they chosen to conceal from the people of Canada the fact that for every dollar of the great bulk of the additions we have made to the expenditure from year to year we have received cash and

put it in the treasury, including the amount we have spent on the Intercolonial Railway? Why have they chosen to conceal from you that a large proportion of our increased expenditure consists simply of sums expended in the Yukon for the preserving of law and good order, and every penny of which comes out of the pockets of the people there and does not add to your burdens? (Applause.) Why have they concealed the fact that the fact charges and mistakes as to the Yukon are scarcely more than \$25,000 over the sum demanded by Mr. Foster in 1897? Why have they seen fit to conceal the fact that he asked for almost the same sum for 1897 as Mr. Fielding asks for 1899? Why are they so terrified at the idea of our adding \$8,000,000 of indebtedness to the capital amount, and under \$700,000 a year to our fixed, and had not a word to say against the government that preceded us in a like space of time adding \$16,000,000 to our debt. (Applause.) I make no claim that the present government is a perfect one; that it has no mistakes and errors, and mistakes as all governments have done. There is much still to be done, but I take the position broadly and say that for every new expenditure we have made you have received an ample return. (Renewed applause.) Where we have added one million to the public debt, you millions have been added to the wealth of the people. Where we have added one hundred thousand dollars to the annual fixed charges, we have added five or six hundred thousand dollars to the annual income of the people of Canada. (Loud continued applause.) The general development of the country, the fact that it has been taken up to the present time. There has been no rash outrage committed, and in all human probability when the first of July, 1900, is reached the debt per head of the population of Canada will be less than in 1896 or 1897. Suppose we had adopted the other course. Suppose, for instance, we had allowed the Yukon to remain without proper government. Disorder would have reigned. Dawson would be like Skagway, the nest for every cut-throat and scoundrel in the Yukon. But the way in which the Yukon Territory on the whole has been administered is infinitely to the credit of Canada. (Loud applause.) I say, and I believe, that there is no intelligent American who would not substantiate me, that since we took possession of the Yukon and established our government at Dawson there has been less crime, robbery and murder at Dawson, with its population of 30,000 in 1898, in one year than in Skagway in a week.

The Government's Enterprise.

Sir, we might have taken no steps to promote immigration. We might have taken no steps to develop British Columbia. We might have taken no steps to extend the Intercolonial Railway—we might have left its terminus in a ploughed field as we found it. We might have given you no penny post. We might have taken ten years to finish your cables instead of completing them in three. We might have done all those things which are expected of us, and might have saved apparently a few hundred thousand dollars on your annual expenditure. But had we done so, your annual income would have been many millions less than it is to-day. Had we done so, the wealth of the people of Canada would have been less by tens and hundreds of millions than it is to-day. Had we done so, the population of Canada would have been less by several hundreds of thousands than it is to-day. Sir, to my mind, the best test of the prosperity in a country, and more particularly like Canada, lies in the fact that it is a country where the people remain and seek their fortunes, or is it a country to which strangers flock? Is it a country in which the natives fly? Is it a country in which when you bring the people to it you find it impossible to retain them? What was the position of Canada in the years from 1881 to 1884?

A Voice: What about the bye-elections?

A second voice: What about the Senate? Sir Richard Cartwright: You may leave the Senate to Providence—(loud cheers)—which in its own good way will do what it will with the Senate. (Loud applause.) Now, sir, as I have said, I cannot but think that those among you who choose to study these questions intelligently and carefully, those among you who well remember that within the last three years, Canada has advanced in a manner such as few other countries have known—that our population has increased, that our volume of trade has increased, that our exports have increased, that our resources have increased enormously, that everything promises a response to the reality of prosperity if we are only true to ourselves—well, I think, admit that I am fully justified in saying to you that there is no cause for alarm because, by reason of the cross entries that I have alluded to, your annual expenditure appears to have been increased by two or three million dollars.

How Trade Has Grown.

And now here let me call your attention to one or two important facts. Sir, I said just now that I would not say that it was mere rhetorical flourish, but a simple fact when I stated to you that between 1896 and 1899 the trade of Canada had increased as much in a period of three years as it had done before in thirty years. Sir, I go back to the first year of Canadian Confederation, when we had no Prince Edward Island, when we had no British Columbia, when we had no Northwest Territories, and when we had no Manitoba, and I find that in 1868 our total volume of trade was just \$131,000,000. In 1895 our total volume of trade had increased to \$224,000,000, being an increase in that long interval of something like \$93,000,000. Since 1868 down to 1890 our total volume of trade has increased from \$224,000,000 to \$318,500,000, being an increase of \$94,500,000 in those three or four years, as compared with an increase of \$92,000,000 from 1868 to 1895. (Loud cheers.) I call your attention also to the fact that the gross income of Canada has increased from \$34,000,000 in 1868 to \$100,000,000 in 1895. I call your attention to the fact that the income of Canada has increased in all human probability—I mean the income of the people collectively—by over \$50,000,000 in that interval; and, what is perhaps more important than all, that whereas our population was very nearly at a standstill it has increased within the last three years that it had done in the preceding period.

A voice: How much did the debt increase in that time?

Sir Richard Cartwright: I am going to give my friend a statement which I see

his political opponents have forgotten to tell him. (Laughter.) We inherited obligations amounting to \$15,000,000 from our predecessors, and they were willing to add six millions more. By 1890 we had discharged these fifteen millions, and we have only added six millions to the net capital debt of Canada. (Loud cheers.) Where we have made any expenditure, as in the case of the Crow's Nest Railway, it has been a specific expenditure for a wholly useful character. More than that, by the reduction which we have effected in the rate of interest, by which in all probability we will be able to fund our debt at a rate of between 2 1/2 and 3 per cent., we have made provision that within the next few years, during which time about \$150,000,000 of our debt will mature, will enable us to refund an indebtedness on which we are now paying for interest and sinking fund at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum at something between 2 1/2 and 3 per cent., thereby saving between two and three millions to the public exchequer. (Cheers.)

A voice: What is the debt of the country?

Sir Richard Cartwright: I will give my friend the figures if he will allow me to collect the memoranda I have here. The net debt of the country was \$265,000,000 on the 1st of July in 1896. It is now \$270,000,000. It is a large debt, and as I have had occasion to say before on the floor of parliament, and I do not hesitate to repeat it here, if the people of Canada in 1878 had chosen to renew their confidence in honest and sagacious Alexander Mackenzie in all human probability everything would have been as it is now. We have been doing them and the debt would have been well under \$200,000,000.

The Alien Labor Law.

A voice: Sir Richard, why does not Sir Wilfrid Laurier enforce the alien law?

Sir Richard Cartwright: Because, as much as our predecessors contrived to send millions of Canadians into exile into the United States, and because at the present moment a very great number of our people at various points on the frontier are being employed in the United States, we do not desire, on account of the acts on single United States officials in a neighboring city, and because two or three injudicious men choose to abuse the little brief authority they have got, to deprive a great many Canadians of valuable employment. (Loud cheers.)

A voice: (interrupting)—Why did you put the law on the statute book?

Sir Richard Cartwright: But if we find it being taken to introduce foreign labor, we will assuredly enforce the alien law against anybody and everybody. (Cheers.)

Now, sir, I have pointed out to you that the apparent increase of expenditure has been almost entirely due to cross entries, that is to say, to expenditure on the part of the Government which is paid for by the people of Canada, and which is in no respect added to the burdens of the people of Canada. And while I am on that point I might say one word about one particular item in our estimates, which has been made the subject of very severe criticism, that is, the large sum which we have expended on the public service in the matter of public works.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Now, I want to call your attention to the fact that there are in Canada at this moment as many as 100 or 150 public works—probably 500 or 600 of various sorts; that many of these are exposed to constant dilapidation, and that they require to be carefully preserved and protected, unless we choose to incur at a very short date a large expenditure for the purpose of restoring them. Mr. Mackenzie, I think, when he came into office, besides finding that a great many public works had been allowed to get into a condition which called for urgent measures of repair, Mr. Tarte found, as I testify also, that in a very considerable number of counties from one end of the Dominion to the other, and in many of our cities, the public works had been allowed to get into a condition which called for urgent measures of repair. Mr. Tarte found, as I testify also, that in a very considerable number of counties from one end of the Dominion to the other, and in many of our cities, the public works had been allowed to get into a condition which called for urgent measures of repair. Mr. Tarte found, as I testify also, that in a very considerable number of counties from one end of the Dominion to the other, and in many of our cities, the public works had been allowed to get into a condition which called for urgent measures of repair.

Future Expenses Lighter.

There is no reason whatever for expecting that after these works have been put in proper repair and that justice has been done to these localities who were punished by the liberal principles, there is no reason whatever to suppose that any annual or abnormal expenditure will be required for public works; and in any case, as I have said, it is fair to conclude that while we have a full treasury there is good ground and fair ground for making a reasonable expenditure for reasonable public purposes. If they can show that this expenditure is extravagant or misplaced, then gentlemen, they will have very good ground for expecting that the Government will be obliged to pay for it. It is noteworthy to observe that while they charge Mr. Tarte with all manner of extravagance they only backed their opinion in the late parliament to the extent of about \$32,000, for that was all that they voted to reduce his estimates by. (Cheers.) More than that, I have told you our future obligations in the end of the year 1899 are at present entirely insignificant.

Costly Senate Obstruction.

It is true that the conduct of the Senate, of which I do not desire at present to speak too harshly the unfortunate conduct of the Senate in refusing to allow us to construct a railway communication between Glenora and Teslin did most undoubtedly gravely embarrass the government in their recent negotiations with the United States, and it is to be regretted that upon us a very considerable expenditure for the purpose of opening communication through our own territory with our own country. But, but that, I

know at this present moment of no larger expenditure which need be incurred by us, unless very good and clear ground is shown for believing that there is in the public interest to do so.

A Business Administration.

And now, sir, what else have we done? Well, we have done this: we have done above what we have done in the way of developing this country, what we have done in the way of promoting trade, what we have done in the way of reducing taxation, we have settled, and successfully settled, one of those dangerous and burning questions dividing religious denominations of one kind from religious denominations of another, dividing race from race, setting province against province—we have settled that, and settled it so successfully that I do not believe to-day in Manitoba that either party takes the slightest notice of the former discussion and dispute over the separate schools in that region. (Applause.)

Then, sir, we have done another thing, which, I think, all true Canadians will agree with me in one that this government has a right to be proud of, which the people of Canada have a right to be proud of. We have shown, sir, that at any rate believed in the unity of the empire, and we have done more for the purpose of developing a wholesome imperial sentiment between Great Britain and her colonies than has been done by all the talk, all the bluster, all the jingoism, with which this place and others have resounded for the last twenty years. (Hear, hear, and a great cheering.) When we gave a specific preference to English manufacturers, then, sir, we showed that Liberals were prepared to do what Conservatives had only been prepared to talk about. (Hear, hear and laughter and cheers.) We showed, sir, that we at any rate were prepared to recognize and deal fairly with the country which dealt fairly with us, and we have not heard the last word about that yet, because I believe that the example we have set is likely to be followed by every English speaking race, by every English colony, by every English dependency from one-quarter of the habitable globe to the other. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And, sir, while these gentlemen ask us: "Why didn't you drive a huckstering bargain with England? Why didn't you attempt to get a preference in English markets? Why didn't you get them to impose duties on the products of other races?" I reply to that, sir, that to all intents and purposes Canada and Canadian manufacturers and Canadian products have to-day a real preference in the English market. I tell you that if Canadians choose to make a wise use of the advantages which we have procured for them, if Canadians will send to England goods such as they ought to send, worthy of Canada, goods such as we are able to send, goods which will command and retain the preference that the new have in the English market, they may make their own terms and command their own prices without the need of any treaty or any agreement whatever. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Canada in the Lead.

More than that, sir, for the first time in her history, Canada has asserted her right. Canada has become to all intents and purposes a real factor in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) When before was it heard that in conducting negotiations with the United Kingdom, England permitted four Canadian plenipotentiaries to be associated with one representative of England? (Hear, hear.) And here let me say as it is only just to Sir Charles Tupper to say that I think the result of those negotiations have proved to you that although we do desire, as we have right to desire, to establish friendly relations with the great republic beside us, yet, in the hands of the Liberal government and of the Liberal party, you need never be afraid that Canadian interests will be sacrificed or that Canadian honor will be allowed to be set on one side in any negotiations with any power in the world. (Great applause.)

When the world's war-trumpet blows, and we are first in the battle.

Said Our Lady of the Snows.

(Loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising and waving handkerchiefs.)

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KEEPING RACE HORSES.

Well, after a quarter of a century of fruitless expectation I won the Derby. But what was the result? I, at that time, held high office, as Lord Wellesley has so reminded you, under the Crown. I was immediately attacked from quarters of an almost inspired character for owning race horses at all. With very little knowledge of the facts, and with much less of that charity that "thinketh no evil," I was attacked with the greatest violence for owning a race horse at all. I then made the discovery, which came to me too late in life, that what was venal and innocent in the other officers of the government—in a Secretary of State or a President of the Council, for example—was criminal in the First Lord of the Treasury. I do not even know if I ought not to have learned another lesson—that, although without guilt and offence, I might perpetually run second and thirds, or even run last; it became a matter of torture to many consciences if I won.—Lord Rosebery.

INDIFFERENCE TO PAIN.

"A very curious thing about the Chinese is their indifference to pain," said Dr. E. Z. Simmons, the veteran missionary of Canton, who was in the city a few days ago, to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter. "We do a great deal of surgical work in the great city hospital conducted by the united missions at Canton, and it was at first supposed that there would be endless trouble in persuading the natives to take anesthesia, but the doctors found, to their surprise, that anesthetics were rarely needed, and that their patients endured the most serious operations without flinching the fraction of an inch. The average Chinese will assume the required position, and hold it like a statue, until the knife touches his flesh he begins a slight, monotonous moan and keeps it up until the ordeal is over, but he gives no other indication of pain. Whether this is due to nerve-bluntness or stolidity, or a combination of both, I have never been able to determine, but the fact remains that the Canton hospital uses less chloroform or ether than any other large institution of the kind on earth."

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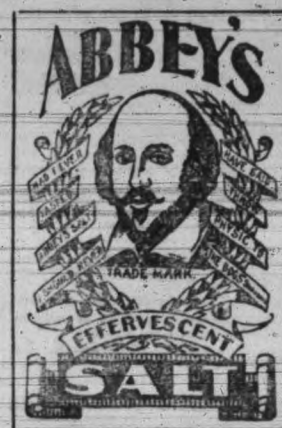
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FRENCH NOVELS.

Recent Changes in Tone Proves Hope of Country's Literature.

There is one redeeming feature and, perhaps, but one—in the conduct of Frenchmen of letters during the present period, the very agony of decadence though it may be. They are possessed by the conviction that they have gone further and say the fanaticism of their art. Zola, indeed, says that he is not an artist, but merely an ouvrier. But he preaches the gospel of work: "In all my struggles and fits of despair, I have but one remedy—work." And Zola has practiced what he has preached. There is no more question, to the laborer he has expended over his work than there is as to the moral earnestness which has caused him to endeavor to do justice to Dreyfus, whom he believes to have been shamefully used, even, although the effort has meant for him exile and the loss of a fortune. And, however demoralizing or degrading may be the results achieved by those of the naturalists who aim at being artists in the highest sense of the word, their desire to attain perfection has been nothing short of a passion.

Edward de Goncourt said of his brother Zola: "He was slain by his style." Flaubert, the author of "Madame Bovary" and "Salammbô," was in torture while he was engaged in composition. He demanded similar perfection of his pupils. Of Guy de Maupassant, the most promising and most unfortunate of them all, Mme. Blaise writes: "If it may be that he will be but till his master, Flaubert, was satisfied with his productions."

A ample proof, is, indeed, to hand that even in the agony of decadence French literature is as notable for vitality as ever, that it is still the most vigorous literature in the world. Only this remarkable vitality, which is the result of the passion for art, could be diverted to other and nobler ends. If only the French would allow the age and time to do out of their lives and their literature! It is quite useless even now to cherish some such aspirations? In answer to this it may at least be said that there are not wanting signs of this "revival." Take the theatre, where undoubtedly the decadence has been seen at its worst. M. Flon says: "Whether it be a matter of re-education or of affliction, France is in the best of health, and whatever the world may say, shows no signs of mental disease. I cannot discern the slightest symptoms which are described with such melancholy pleasure, or if I do discern them, they seem to me unimportant, or even if a few of them are important, they are counterbalanced by reassuring phenomena."

Among these reassuring phenomena is undoubtedly the fact that the greatest recent dramatic success in France is M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," the triumph, not of debasing sensuality or of still more debasing cynicism, but of old and ever fresh romance, of self-sacrifice carried to heroic heights, of that brilliant yet simple gaiety in which France is exhibited at her best.—Scottish Review.

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### THAT "INTERVIEW."

Unfortunately our worthy friend across the avenue cannot take criticism in a proper spirit, but must "fly off the handle" and hurt itself by making irrelevant remarks, and some very ridiculous ones, too.

By the way, there is one thing we have overlooked in this discussion and that is the gross impertinence of the Colonist in persistently asserting that Mr. Macpherson did not write the letter which appeared in the News-Advertiser over his signature. It is the basest kind of unfair play to make insinuations of that nature; nothing could be more insulting or offensive, and at the same time more unjust. What on earth was there in that letter to lead any sensible person to believe that Mr. Macpherson did not or could not "write it"? The letter was by no means a literary masterpiece or a piece of subtle argument such as a skilful lawyer or an accomplished logician might be expected to produce. It was a plain statement by a plain man and it left no doubt at all in the mind of the reader that it was an honest statement. It is surely childish to keep on insinuating that Mr. Macpherson did not write that letter.

As for the precious "interview" upon which the Colonist has been caught flagrant delicto in an attempt to deceive the public, the Colonist says Mr. Goodman having made a sworn statement that the interview alleged to have been obtained by him with Mr. Macpherson was correctly reported that "this affidavit is certainly entitled to absolute credence." Not at all; the Colonist is too hasty and too superstitious. Mr. Macpherson, the interviewed person, emphatically declares that the interview is false; his statement not equally entitled to "absolute credence." If it is not, why not? The Colonist evades that point entirely. Mr. Macpherson's statement that the interview is false is not to be described by anyone having the slightest regard for accuracy as "a vague general statement." It is a very specific statement indeed, and contains no such "vague general statement" as that contained in Mr. Goodman's affidavit—"as nearly correct as I could get it." What could be more vague and general than that? The Colonist then dashes off into a sweeping generalization entirely foreign to the subject under examination.

"Journalism," says the Colonist, "is getting to a very low ebb when newspapermen hasten to go on record as believing newspaper men on each other." The Times... is continually referring to dispatches appearing in other papers as "alleged telegrams," etc., etc.

Now, let us remember that the Colonist is somewhat excited (and excited) and that it is the paper which originated the interesting maxim: "Editorials are written in haste," and the foregoing will be better understood. As to the position of Mr. Goodman, unluckily this is not the first time in which he has been brought to book for incorrect reports. We may cite the case referred to by Mr. Macpherson, regarding a caucus meeting alleged

to have taken place in Vancouver, at which Mr. Macpherson was alleged to have been present. Neither statement was true. That is what makes the Colonist's claim that Mr. Goodman's affidavit is entitled to "absolute credence" impossible to accept.

As for the second portion of the Colonist's indictment the Times has certainly been compelled in the interests of the public to protest repeatedly against the conduct of the Colonist, and the Colonist only, not "other papers," for publishing incorrect reports and special dispatches. It is the local morning paper only that has distinguished itself in this sort of journalism.

### MILITARY EXPERTS' OPINIONS.

At first it was thought the present fuss with the Transvaal would sputter itself out in a few weeks in a desultory fire of official dispatches, practically unnoticed by a public too absorbed in the new acts of the Dreyfus tragedy to have time for anything else. The very best proof that the Transvaal trouble is of paramount importance is shown by the way it has monopolized public attention both in America and Europe, and ousted the French trial from first place. Of a hundred who pick up the papers to read the latest news ninety turn first to the dispatches regarding the Transvaal dispute. It is therefore very necessary that there should be laid before the public the best knowledge obtainable regarding the Transvaal and its peculiar people.

All sorts and conditions of men have been stating their opinions on the subject, but strange to say the military men have been somewhat tardy in expressing theirs. They are coming though, now, and they are coming strong. We find in the August number of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine a splendid article, evidently by a general officer, or at least one who enjoys a very intimate acquaintance with the details of the war office as well as with the Transvaal, on the military aspects of the threatened war. He makes very short work of the argument that the Boers having been successful in a number of engagements with British troops in several campaigns—Bronkhorstspuit, the Ingogo, Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill—may reasonably hope to cope successfully with the next British force sent against them. The writer points out the chain of extraordinary accidents, the terrible blunders of the British officers and the faulty shooting of the British troops as contributing inevitably to the disasters at the places mentioned.

But he reminds his readers those British expeditions were mere detachments and the poorest kind of "scratch packs" at that; in the next war the Boers will have to face a British army and will not be able to pick their ground as they did in the disastrous campaigns of 1880-81. Moreover the cardinal defect of the British in those campaigns—want of cavalry—will be fully remedied. There are now in Natal two regiments of cavalry at war strength, and others are being assembled at the Cape in readiness. The Boer dreads cavalry; he is only a mounted infantryman, and against regular cavalry he is at a great disadvantage.

In the Nineteenth Century Review for August an eminent English barrister writes most interestingly upon "The Cause Bell in South Africa." This article is a very fine summing up of the whole case and does equal justice to Boer and Uitlander.

But probably the most interesting of all the statements on this important matter recently put forward is the address of Colonel Spence, D.A.G., delivered before the Naval and Military Society of Malta, at the beginning of the present month, on "The engagements in South Africa 1880-81." Colonel Spence gave detailed accounts of the engagements and commented upon the tactics of both forces, showing the terrible mistakes committed by the British officers. For instance, at the Bronkhorstspuit fight (Dec. 20th, 1880) the English commander had no flanking parties out, and after his column had come off the high ground and descended into the valley, the Boers from their commanding position demanded his return to Lydenburg, the station he had come from.

The commander, Colonel Anstruther, said his orders were to go to Pretoria, and there he would go; but unfortunately he was in the worst position to fight. If he had marched back to the farm house on the hill he could have held his own there, but he chose to go on, and we know with what result. Every officer was at once shot down, and all the sergeants; 120 men were killed, and wounded; the rest taken prisoners. Sir George Colley in his report said he feared our men shot infamously, but he did not know the ground when he said this, and if true, our men had had no practice in firing up hill against a well concealed enemy.

Thus the headquarters of a British battalion, was completely annihilated. We have it on Sir George Colley's authority that the C.O. had been twice warned to be careful in guarding against a surprise, but unfortunately he took no steps to do so. The graves to-day attest the length of the column, and how not to defend it. Instead of marching along the top of the slopes which commanded the column

the troops were in the valley in column of route with the band playing. There was an average of five wounds a man. These are sad facts to relate, but they carry terrible lessons of warning to all officers in the British army who never know under what varying conditions they may be called on to act.

Some critics of the Boers have freely charged them with cowardice, but Colonel Spence has no such charge to make, and he tells of an incident at the engagement on the Ingogo (Feb. 28th, 1881) which proves beyond question that the Boers are far from cowardly. The moment the British reached the top of the hill overlooking the Ingogo river, about 100 mounted Boers were seen, on the ridge below, 1,000 yards off. Captain Greer's 9-pounders, immediately unlimbered and fired a couple of shots, but the elevation was too high. The Boers, mounted, had then to decide whether to retire or to dash forward to seize a position nearer the guns. They chose the latter, reaching shelter within rifle-range of the artillery. In a very short time there were only five British gunners left to man two guns, Captain Greer being amongst the killed. That is not the way cowards act. Now as to the question of Boer shooting the newspapers have teemed with statements pooh-poohing the reports of Boer accuracy of aim. Colonel Spence says of it:

"From the bullet marks on the boulders which sheltered our men the accurate shooting of the Boers could be judged, and even behind these rocks were the splashes of bullets which came from Boers posted in rear and on the flanks of our men, of whom several were hit in the back whilst lying on their faces. The Boers had improvised shelter by placing on the top of a boulder two large loose stones, leaving an opening between large enough for them to aim through. The holding of such a position for several hours in the face of such expert marksmen is an achievement of which any troops can be proud."

In closing his address Colonel Spence paid this tribute to the defenders of the Transvaal, which, however, was vigorously attacked by several officers in the ensuing discussion:

"Valor without good shooting is a waste of good men's lives. The spirit and endurance of the troops left nothing to be desired, but the enemy surpassed us in skill, and made a masterly stroke in dashing forward after the first shell fell to get within rifle shot of the guns, and this engagement (the Ingogo) showed the readiness of the Boers to meet our troops on any ground. The Boers are mounted infantry well armed with weapons of precision, and are grand shots. They ride up to the point they wish to defend, or sufficiently near to what they want to attack. They then dismount, fight on foot with their horses near ready for the next movement. A rout is nothing to them. They have the ubiquity of cavalry and the repelling power of infantry. To master such an enemy there must be well trained cavalry to scout, to outflank, to fight and follow up."

Major Sir Robert Collette, Lancashire Fusiliers, was firmly convinced the want of regular cavalry was the cause of the reverses. Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, R.E., read portions of two letters from Sir George Colley, (killed at Majuba Hill), in which that brilliant but unfortunate officer stated that our reverses were due in part to the fact that he had no regular cavalry regiment with him. Lieutenant-General J. F. Owen, C.I.E., criticized the lecturer's remarks as to the Boers thus:

"The lecturer states that to the Boers a rout is nothing, and one would gather from this remark that while the Boers shot admirably our men shot exceedingly badly. As to the first, I believe that with cavalry on our side to outflank the Boer line and cut off their horses and 'after riders,' a rout would mean destruction to the Boers, and that as to shooting, if, by a terrible tactical error, our men were placed, as they were in many places, on the sky line, fighting Boers well covered, only one result could be expected."

From the foregoing the reader can see that the calamitous experiences of the British in the Transvaal in 1880-81 are never likely to be repeated, and that when next the Boers meet the British they will find an army commanded by veterans, soldiers who can shoot, and regular cavalry who can manoeuvre in a manner quite beyond the powers of the Boers to comprehend. In fact in the opinion of the men best able to express one on this matter, the Boer resistance, in the event of an outbreak of war, will be quickly and decisively ended.

Sir William Des Voeux, ex-governor of Newfoundland, in an article in the Nineteenth Century Review, suggests that if Britain were to come forward with monetary aid Newfoundland would be able to enter the Canadian confederacy and thus bring about the complete confederation of British North America. The writer attributes all Newfoundland's troubles in the past to British indifference. All that is now changed. Newfoundland ought to belong to the Dominion.

Dr. E. A. Munro, a resident of Johannesburg, now visiting London, England, after an absence of many years, said bloodshed will be averted in the Transvaal and war be unnecessary if Britain concentrate sixty thousand men on the Natal frontier. Great Britain cowed the excited nations of Europe by a tremendous naval display and the mobilization of the flying squadron. The Boers can be brought to time in the same way.

In the actuarial reports on the mortality on whole life policies in the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution for 1898 the teetotalers are shown to be far ahead. There is a difference of 30 per cent. in favor of the non-drinkers, or 64.3 per cent. of the expectation.

### THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

To the Editor: The very temperate letter in your issue of Wednesday, signed "Britannia," deserves a reply. The mistake he labors under is the very common one of arguing as if the Transvaal is a colony of Great Britain. The Transvaal is an independent republic, having sovereign power, and the government is making laws for the administration and control of all persons resident within the state. The only claim Great Britain sets up is that of suzerainty, not sovereignty—that is to say, Great Britain refuses to allow the Transvaal Republic the power to make treaties or agreements with any foreign power except by her consent. From first to last Great Britain has never asserted a right to dictate, control or veto the internal legislation of the Transvaal any more than she attempts to control the internal legislation of China, Japan, or any of the European countries. Hence it is preposterous to assume that our nation has any right to interfere with the internal affairs of the Transvaal. There is no use discussing the matter, the government of the Queen is simply trying to force very unpleasant legislation upon the Boers, which they naturally resent. Such interference would not be attempted if the country was a great naval or military power. Russia makes most arbitrary laws concerning the management of her mines, yet Great Britain does not interfere. By consent of the Boers foreign powers entered the Transvaal, obtained valuable mining concessions, formed companies with millions of capital, and many of them made vast fortunes. The Boers saw this, and instituted heavy charges upon their mining concessions. Capitalists became alarmed and endeavored to get the mining rights refused. Then began the agitation for the enfranchisement of the Uitlanders, the Uitlanders, the natural sequence of which would be the transference of the government from the Boers to the English speaking race.

I say again, put yourself in the Boer's place, would you agree to it? Would you voluntarily consent to the enfranchisement of any people who would take from you the reins of power, re-write the history of your nation, educate your children in a foreign language and relate you, the founders and owners of the state, to a back seat in your front parlor?

I do not forget that our own nation owe the civil and religious liberties we enjoy to-day to the ancestors of the despised Boer. When Philip II. of Spain overran the United Provinces of the Netherlands with fire and sword, when the richest chivalry of the greatest power in Europe endeavored to stifle all human thought and conscience, the Dutch, led by William of Orange, the father of his country, fought their way through seas of blood to national freedom. Had they not stood as a buffer, patiently, staunchly loyal to becoming again a told misery, rather than yield one iota to despotism and tyranny, the map of Europe would have to be rearranged, and England under Queen Elizabeth would have had to contend with unaided the greatest naval and military power of that century. The grandson of William of Orange became again a tyrant, William III., the deliverer of Great Britain from the greatest tyrant the mother land ever bore, and when I reflect that the Boers of the Rand have the heroic blood of their forefathers tingling in their veins, that they are cradled in freedom, nurtured in the love of their homes and country, I ask, again the question: What right have we to interfere with their just rights and powers?

What are the grievances of the Uitlander? Are they one-tenth as much as the Jews suffered from Holy Russia? Why is Malaya being filled up with Galicians, Donkholms and the like? Does anyone to-day condone the conduct of Austria towards Hungary? Who will apologize for the unpalatable Turk's treatment of Bulgaria, Macedonia and Crete? Is Great Britain to go to France and demand that Dreyfus shall be set free? Who is ready to apologize for the coercion of Ireland during the last century? Under the government of the Boers foreigners in the Transvaal make millions of money; under the government of the Queen Ireland has been decimated by her population, and famine has too often stared Ireland's peasantry in the face. Shall the American Republic therefore encourage her Irish-American citizens to coerce Great Britain into granting Home Rule for Ireland?

In the name of God and humanity I protest against the argument of the canon-hall just because Cecil Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain and a few wealthy Englishmen fancy their wealth earned by wealth stands a chance being lifted for the benefit of the civil government of the Rand. War is murder, disguise it how you may. Maddened with sexual passion and frenzied with drink a man shoots his paramour on British soil, and the law calls it murder and executes the criminal. Stirred with the promptings of avarice or the impulses of ambition Dr. Jameson and his comrades attempted an armed invasion of a peaceful state, which state has resulted in the loss of thousands of lives, and they get a few months' imprisonment for this demand an indemnity the British government laugh him to scorn. When the stronger American Republic demanded redress for the Alabama raids, the British government set a nobler fashion, and paid thirty millions of dollars to the outraged Stars and Stripes. Why should the Boer be treated less honorably and justly than the Yankee?

Do those who think lightly of war ever realize its horrors? Which of us can look unmoved on the suffering of a brute beast, and yet people talk glibly about thousands of men maimed, wounded, mutilated and butchered. Heaps upon heaps the sons of the soil will be forever victims of ambition, lust and greed. Britisher and Boer in Victoria? It is a deadly struggle over quarrels not their own, in order that chartered companies may pay higher dividends! Desolated homes, widows and orphans, mangled bodies, rivers of blood and untold suffering, shall arise in the Judgment and implore those who cry, "Havoc!" and let slip the dogs of war.

I hope that our British statesmen may yet pause before this awful crime is committed, and that the wiser counsels of peace and humanity may prevail.

W. MARCHANT.

### THE GODFREY CONCERT.

To the Editor: If you will permit me, I should like to ask a few questions through the medium of your columns. I

**Sept. 4th** **Drill Hall**  
BY REQUEST  
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would ask about last evening's entertainment in the Drill Hall. Being a comparative stranger, here I was, mislaid enough to think it possible to take a lady to the performance. I thought that Victoria was a go-ahead and up-to-date city; experience has taught me differently.

May I state briefly the conditions of affairs that prevailed last night? Having reserved seats at Mr. Jamieson's I proceeded leisurely to the Drill Hall; there I saw a vast crowd pushing, elbowing and almost fighting to get in. This crowd were controlled, or supposed to be, by two policemen. When we had squeezed in, we were conducted up the hall, not to our reserved seats, but to a bench immediately below the bandstand and to one side. There we were left before we had time to remonstrate. This was no mistake on the part of the ushers, as several of my neighbors had been treated in the same way. May I ask if this is the usual way of doing things in Victoria? It would be useful to know for future occasions. Perhaps it is one of the latest money-making devices? My own idea is that it is a swindle no matter who is responsible for it. What is the idea of reserving a seat here, is it for someone else? Excuse for such conduct there is none. Has anyone ever seen it done on, say, the first night of a new play, at a London or New York theatre? If the crowd was so large why did not the manager provide more ushers? Is it fair that people who reserved their places, perhaps yesterday or even bought them at the door should be put ahead of those who took the trouble to book places the day the plan were opened?

As for the crowd outside, it would surely have been simple to make them form a triple or quadruple line precisely as we would as the yet-unopened theatre. I feel sure I shall not be alone in my ideas and hope you will be able to find room for my letter.

RONALD M'CAKILL.  
Victoria, Sept. 1st, 1899.

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(Signed) J. McLAREN.  
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## GAMBLING IN ENGLAND.

Its Antiquity—The Origin of Playing Cards  
Giant Gamblers—Betting on the Lives  
of Celebrities.

Mr. John Ashton, so well known as the author of books on social topics, and especially as the author of an account of "English Lotteries," discusses another subject of the kind in "The History of Gambling in England." It must be said for this new book, remarks the New York Sun, that the author has chosen his data well. There is hardly any form of gambling practised in England during the last two or three centuries about which Mr. Ashton has failed to collect some curious and interesting facts.

The antiquity of gambling is incontestable. The prevalence of it in ancient Egypt is attested by rock paintings and by implements found in tombs of undoubted genuineness. We know that the subjects of Pharaoh played at Tru or game of Robbers, afterwards adopted by the Romans, at that of Hab em Hax or game of the Bowl, or at Senet, or draughts. Of the latter game we have ocular proof in the upper Egyptian gallery of the British Museum, where, in a case containing a throne and other objects belonging to Queen Hatshepsut (1500), are her draught board and twenty pieces, ten of light-colored wood, nine of dark wood and one of ivory, all having a lion's head. In the same case is an ivory astragal, familiarly known to us as a knuckle-bone, which seems to have been used.

The Earliest Known Form of Dice, too, numbered as ours, have been found at Thebes and elsewhere in the Nile Valley. Chinese games are of great antiquity. The oldest of them, said to have been invented by the Emperor Yao, 2330 B.C. It resembles the Kriepspiel, or Game of War. Among the Greeks and Romans, the first gambling implement was the astragal, or knuckle-bone, more mentioned. Subsequently, the Tossura, or cubical die, similar to that now used, came into vogue. It was made of ivory, bone, porcelain or stone. Loaded dice have been found in Pompeii.

All the northern nations were indolently fond of gambling. Tacitus relates that the ancient Germans would not only hazard all their wealth, but even stake their liberty upon a throw of the dice. In early English times one gets occasional glimpses of dicing. Ordericus Vitalis (1075-1143) tells us that "the clergy and bishops are fond of dice playing," and John of Salisbury (1120-1180) denounces "the damnable art of dice playing." In spite of legal fulminations, dicing went on unimpeded in popularity until Elizabeth's time. Shakespeare mentions dice and dicing thirteen times in seven plays, and in Ben Jonson and other early dramatists there are many allusions to this species of gambling.

The origin of playing cards is involved in mystery. Although the Chinese claim to have invented them in the reign of Lo-Ho, A.D. 1120, the generally received opinion is that they were brought into Europe by the gypsies and were first used in Spain. How and when they were first introduced into England is not known. Naturally, under the Puritans, Card Playing was Anathematized, but after the Restoration, it became rampant once more. In the reign of Anne gambling seems to have reached an especially high pitch. One of the most curious anecdotes of gambling in the reign of George II. is the following:

"1753, October, a child of James and Elizabeth Leech, of Chester street, was played for, at cards at the sign of the Salmon, one game, four shillings against the child, by Henry and John Trotter, Robert Thompson, and Thomas Ellison, which was won by the latter and delivered to them accordingly."

It was not only in London that the gambling fever raged in the eighteenth century; it prevailed equally at fashionable watering places, and especially at Bath, as we learn from the life of Beau Nash, who was a gambler by profession, but at the same time, generous, humane and honorable. For example: "When a certain earl was a youth he was passionately fond of play, and never bet more freely than when he had Mr. Nash for his antagonist. Nash saw with concern his lordship's follies, and undertook to cure him, though by a very disagreeable remedy. Conscious of his own superior skill, he determined to engage him in single play for a very considerable sum. His lordship, in proportion as he lost his game, lost his temper too, and as he approached the goal, seemed still more eager for ruin. He lost his estates; some writings were put into the winner's possession, and he was afterwards married as a last stake, and he lost that also. But, when our generous gambler had found his lordship sufficiently punished for his temerity, he returned all; only stipulating that he should think proper to make the demand."

There is a delightful story of a Lady Gambler, at Bath, a Miss Frances Braddock, the sister of the general who was killed in the French and Indian war. In the course of a short month she lost the whole of her fortune at cards. It soon became known that she was penniless, and her sensitive spirit being unable to brook the real and sham condolences, she robed herself in maiden white, and tying a gold and silver girdle together, hanged herself therewith at the age of 22.

On February 2, 1770, Horace Walpole records: "The gaming at Almack's, which has taken the pas of White's, is worthy of the decline of our empire. The young man of the age lose five, ten, fifteen thousand pounds in an evening there. Lord Stairford, on February 6, 1780, he notes: 'Within this week there has been a cast at hazard at the Cocoa Tree, the difference of which amount to a hundred and fourscore thousand pounds. Mr. O'Brien, an Irish gambler, had won a hundred thousand pounds of a young Mr. Harvey, of Chidwell's, just started from a midshipman

*As the winner of the Derby wears  
the Blue Ribbon of the Turf,  
so is Blue Ribbon Ceylon  
the champion of all Teas.*

into an estate by his elder brother's death. O'Brien says, 'You never can pay men.' 'I can,' said the youth, 'my estate will pay the debt.' 'No,' said O'Brien, 'I will win ten thousand; we shall throw for the odd eighty.' They did, and Harvey won."

There is no doubt that the gamblers of George III.'s reign were giants in their way. Among them may be particularly mentioned George Selwyn, Lord Carlisle and Stephen Fox; the latter, on one occasion, was

Fleeced Unmercifully at a West End gambling house. He went into it with £13,000 and left with a farthing. His younger brother, Charles James Fox, was a well-known, a reckless gambler, and, if the following anecdote be true, not over honorable. He was one of the admirers of Mrs. Crewe. A gentleman lost a considerable sum to this lady at play, and, being obliged to leave town suddenly, gave Mr. Fox the money to pay her, begging him to apologise to the lady for his not having paid the debt of honor in person. Fox lost every shilling of it before morning. Mrs. Crewe often met the supposed debtor afterwards, and surprised that he never noticed the circumstance, at length delicately hinted the matter to him. "Bless me," said he, "I paid the money to Mr. Fox three months ago." "Oh, did you, sir?" said Mrs. Crewe, good-naturedly. "Then probably he paid me and I forgot it."

Another anecdote of Charles James Fox is recounted. He had, it seems, an old gambling debt to pay to Sir John Lade. Finding himself in cash after a lucky run at faro, he sent a card to the knight, desiring to discharge the claim. Sir John no sooner saw the money than he called for pen and ink and began to figure. "What now?" cried Fox, "Only calculating the interest," replied the other. "Are you so?" coolly replied the other, and pocketed the cash. "I thought it was a debt of honor. As you seem to consider it a trading debt, you must let it little longer for your money."

That Gambling Went on Merrily in England during the early years of the present century is evident from a number of notices clipped from the Morning Post.

Under date of April 5, 1805, we read: "The sun-bath lost at play by a lady of high rank is variously stated. Some say it does not amount to more than £200,000, while others assert that it was little short of £700,000."

June 30, 1809.—"The Marquis of Hertford is said to have been so successful at play this season as to have cleared £60,000. The Earl of B— has won upwards of £50,000, clear of all deductions. A right reverend is said to have been among those who were minus on this occasion."

July 15, 1806.—"The noble Marquis who has been so great a gainer this season at hazard never plays with any one, from a prince to a commoner, without having the stakes first laid on the table. His lordship was always considered as an ace card, but now his fame is established from the circumstance of his having cleared £35,000, after deducting all his losses for the last six months."

Capt. Gronow in his reminiscences recalls that, at White's club, play was carried on to an extent that made ravages in large fortunes. For example, Gen. Scott, the father-in-law of George Caning and the Duke of Portland, was known to have won at White's £200,000 thanks to his notorious sobriety and knowledge of the game of whist.

At Brooke's for nearly half a century the play was of

An Even More Reckless Character than at White's. George Harley Drummond, of the famous banking house, Charles Cross, only played once in his whole life at White's club at whist, on which occasion he lost £20,000 to Brummell. This event caused him to retire from the banking house of which he was a partner.

Of Scrope Davies, one of the dandies of the Regency, Capt. Gronow relates that he passed the majority of the 24 hours at the gambling table, where, for a considerable time, he was eminently successful, being a first-rate calculator. On one occasion, by a remarkable run of good luck, he completely ruined a young man who had just come into the possession of a considerable fortune. The poor youth sank down upon a sofa in agonized misery, for the reflection occurred to him too late that he was on the point of marriage. Scrope Davies, touched by his despair, entered into conversation with him, and ended by giving him back the whole of his losses, upon a solemn promise that he would never play again. The youth kept his word, but when his benefactor wanted money, as ultimately proved to be the case, he found that he owned all he possessed to Scrope's generosity, and refused to assist him.

William Crookford, who was, originally, a fishmonger, had been keeping a gambling establishment for some years, when in the latter part of 1827, he opened his new club house in St. James's street. The number of members he longed to draw was from 1,000 to 1,200, exclusive of the right to coffee and to ambassadors and foreigners of distinction. The Duke of Wellington was one of the earliest of the subscribers. The annual subscription was £25, for which the members had the most luxurious club of its kind, with wines and viands at a very low rate, although the cuisine was presided over by a celebrated chef. Udo, to whom Crookford paid a salary of £1,200.

It is said that, during the first two seasons, in his new premises, Crookford netted about £300,000, although his ex-

penses were heavy, the item of dice alone, at about a guinea a pair, amounting to £2,000 per annum. Crookford was bound by his agreement with his committee to put down a capital of £5,000 nightly during the sitting of parliament, and he was not permitted to terminate the play until a stated hour, as long as any of the night's capital remained. Gronow thinks that Crookford won the whole of the ready money of the ten existing generation of English gentlemen.

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It was in the early part of the eighteenth century that betting became a feature of

Professional Gambling.

Betting went on even in the House of Commons. In the course of a debate on the subject of the House of Commons, Mr. Pittwater charged Sir Robert Walpole with misquoting Horace. The crime Minister replied, by offering to bet a guinea that he had not done so, and the wager was accepted. The clerk of the house was called upon to decide the question, and declared Pittwater right, upon which Sir Robert threw across the house a guinea, which was picked up by his opponent with the remark that it was the first public money he had touched for a long time.

By 1734 the practice of laying wagers had come to be in vogue among women of fashion. The age of a professional beauty, the question who had invented a particular gown, or whether such and such persons had been together at the last masquerade would frequently give occasion for bets.

A number of singular wagers are mentioned by Horace Walpole in his letters. Thus, under date of July 10, 1774, we read that one person betted with another £1,500 that a man could live twelve hours under water. Thereupon a desperate fellow was hired and sunk in a ship by way of experiment. Neither ship nor man subsequently appeared. A few years earlier a bet was laid by a noble Earl that he could procure a man to ride from Edinburgh to London and back in less time than another noble Earl could make a million of acres or date in the most expeditious manner he could contrive.

In the early part of this century sporting men were fond of betting on the duration of the lives of celebrities. It is related that, at a dinner party in 1815, Sir Mark Sykes offered to pay anyone who would give him

A Hundred Guineas Down a Guinea a Day so long as Napoleon lived. The offer was taken by a clergyman present, and for three years Sir Mark Sykes paid him 300 guineas per annum. The baronet then thought he had thrown away enough money and disputed further payment. Wagers about walking and running were numerous. On Nov. 29, 1773, Foster 'o'ell undertook a journey from London to York and back in six days. He covered the distance of 394 miles in the time specified, thereby winning a bet of 100 guineas.

Captain Barclay, the famous pedestrian of the early part of the present century, began his exploits in 1815, by walking six miles in an hour, fair time and heel. His next feat was to walk about 300 miles in five very hot days. He then walked the sum of 5,000 guineas that he could walk 90 miles in 20 hours and 30 minutes. He accomplished the task in 19 hours and 10 minutes, when he walked a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, at the rate of a mile in each and every hour. He had £10,000 depending on this, and the aggregate of the bets was computed at £100,000.

More than forty years before, at Newmarket, a Miss Pond, the daughter of the publisher of the "Racing Calendar," had laid a wager of £200 that she could ride a thousand miles in a thousand hours, and finished her match in a little more than two-thirds of her time. It is said that this feat was performed on one horse.

When, under the first Stuart, horse racing became popular in England, the practice of Betting on the Horses Grew Prevalent.

The first mention to be found of Epsom races is in the reign of Anne, when three small plates were run for. Races have been held continuously on Epsom Downs since 1730. Neither George I. nor his successor cared for horse racing, but George III. used to attend the Ascot races, and his uncle the "Butcher Duke" of Cumberland was a great patron of the turf and breeder of the celebrated horse Edgemoor.

It was about 1733 that the betting ring was started. An early example of the fatuation of the turf was given in the last century by Lord Foley, who, when he began to keep racehorses, had an estate of £18,000 a year and £100,000 ready money. He had next to nothing when he died.

In the second quarter of this century the English turf was in a deplorable condition. For the St. Leger a fair race

was hardly known, and in 1827 Mame-luke was got rid of by a series of false starts.

It is well known that, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1833, betting shops or betting-houses were prohibited in the United Kingdom. In July, 1887, however, it was settled that the betting ring within the meaning of the act, and consequently, book-making may there go on with impunity.

Mr. Ashton testifies that the higher class of professional bookmakers in England are a very respectable lot of men, scrupulously honest in their dealings, which is more than can be said of some of their clients. Such men as Davis, Steele and Fry dealt in vast sums, and no matter how hard hit never once failed to meet their losses. Some of them died rich. Gully, the ex-prize fighter, is said to have left about a quarter of a million sterling behind him. Davis's fortune at his death is variously computed at £50,000 to £150,000, and Scindell's died worth £145,000.

When disease has become chronic and death is often difficult to cure it, that is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself in the system, such as indigestion, or other troubles which lead to liver & kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of best sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, in gripe, croup and whooping cough it is equalled by no other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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H. Maitland Kerney, Managing Director.

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Carrying Canadian and United States Mails and Express.

THROUGH TICKETS

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From British Columbia and Puget Sound Ports to

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Goods routed through in bond.

Express matter and postal express messages carried at reasonable rates.

Fast through steamer service between Bennett City and Dawson City.

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105 Foster way, Seattle.

WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

SS. "CITY OF SEATTLE"

Sails for

Skagway Direct Every 10 Days.

No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Finest accommodations and best cuisine. Next sailing.

Friday, 1st September.

Subsequent sailings, Sept. 11, 21, Oct. 1, 11, 21, and every 10 days thereafter.

For rates and information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Telephone 550, 64 Government St.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Ubaldo, carrying 100 to 150 passengers, leave VICTORIA, R. C., 8 p.m., August 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 31, and every 5 days thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, R. C., 8 a.m., August 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Oct. 3, and every 5 days thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 A.M.

Cottage City, Aug. 13, 28; Sept. 12, 27. City of Topeka, Aug. 25; Sept. 7, 22. Alki, Aug. 3, 18; Sept. 2, 17.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The younger Cottage City will call at Victoria, p.m., August 13, 28, Sept. 12, 27.

For passengers and freight.

For full particulars obtain folder without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITCHEY & CO., Agents, Victoria, J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Sup't., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

STR. BOSCOWITZ

Will leave Spratt's wharf

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31

AT 10 P. M.

For Neas River and Way Ports

VIA VANCOUVER.

For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Janion block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED).

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 44—Taking Effect August 1, 1899.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for Vancouver—Daily, Monday, at 1 o'clock a.m., Sunday, 11 p.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 1 p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2, going east Monday, for Plumper Pass—Wednesday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Monday at 1 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 1 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHEN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Muntin and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st, 10th and 20th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Tuesday at 5 p.m. for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Whipple leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. E. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Tupper, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, as follows at 8 p.m.

"DANUBE" Sept. 5, 19.

"TEES" Sept. 12, 26.

And from Vancouver on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

C. P. N. COY. LTD.

STEAMER

"QUEEN CITY"

(STEELE, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

NAAS AND WAY PORTS

Thursday, August 31st, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on September 1st.

For freight or passage apply at the office of company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.

THE V. V. T. CO.'S STEAMER

"ALPHA"

Will Leave Porter's Wharf for

Dyea, Skagway and Wrangell

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

And from VANCOUVER at 12 noon on following day.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 36 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserve the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

J. D. WARREN, Manager.

HUMBOLDT STEAMSHIP CO.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO DYE, AND SKAGWAY IN 55 HOURS.

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Direct every ten days. No stops. No delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing

Sunday, 3rd September.

Subsequent sailings, Sept. 13, 23, Oct. 3, 13, 23.

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For Alaska and Gold Fields.

"Dirigo" "Rosatie"

EVERY THURSDAY

Calling at Mary Island, Metlakatla, Ketoi, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to Canadian Dyea & Skagway Agents, 32 Fort street, Telephone 516.

Victoria and Texada Island.

STR. CLAYOQUOT

Will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday, 6 a.m.

Nanaimo for Texada, Friday, 7 a.m.

Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday, 7 a.m.

Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday, 6 a.m.

Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 6 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board or at Porter's Wharf.

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard



## Provincial News.

**NELSON.**  
An accident which might have resulted fatally happened to E. Corbin's little girl yesterday about 5 p.m. The child, who is about four years old, was playing with matches with her young brother in the basement, with the result that the sleeves of her dress caught fire. Aroused by the cries Mrs. Corbin rushed down and put the fire out with her hands, but not until the arms and wrists of the little girl and her own hands had been very severely burned.

Mr. Justice Walker has been at the Fair for the last two days, leaving this morning for Halcyn Springs.

Eighty thousand dollars is being spent this summer in civic improvements in Nelson.

The hills around Nelson are dotted with mines which are rapidly proving their richness.

Within the last six months over \$100,000 has been spent in new residences in Nelson and the procession still keeps on.

Six large business blocks are in course of erection on Baker street and at least two more are in contemplation.

**VANCOUVER.**  
General Digby Barker, governor of Bermuda, is in Montreal on his way to Vancouver to participate in a rather unique family gathering. From Hong Kong come Hon. Mr. Henry Maer, his daughter, her children and grandchildren, and Hon. Harry Maer, a son-in-law. The two parties expected Vancouver as being as near a half-way meeting place as could be arranged.

Chinamen are beginning to resent the bullying of which they have been the victims. It has been the habit of white men to kick Chinamen going to work at Hastings mill, or to knock their hats off.

The other day 16 of these Chinamen made it up between them that if one was attacked they would unite to punish his assailant. Soon a white man passing kicked the nearest Chinaman behind under his coat, pulled his pig-tail and knocked off his hat. In an instant the white man was down in the mud yelling for mercy, and he was so badly beaten that he had to be taken home in a cab.

The other day Wing Sang, who works at the cannery under contract, was in Steveston and entered one of the canneries. The Chinamen working there told him their money was due, and he must pay them. As there was some hitch, Wing Sang refused to pay them on the spot. They then seized the Chinese, tied him with ropes so that he could not move and could scarcely breathe, and landing him in the corner, demanded their money or his life. The white men in the cannery could do nothing, but a gang of Japanese persuaded the Chinese to release their boss.

Word comes that some Kanaka fishermen, four in number, based a Chinaman and tried to compel him to give them a ride in his wagon. The Chinaman collected a dozen of his countrymen, and when three Kanakas passed who were of the same party as those who first accosted the Chinaman, but were not engaged in the trouble, they set upon them with knives and clubs. One was so badly wounded that he is lying very ill in the hospital, and another hid in the woods all night through fear.

The members of the Vancouver board of trade conferred with Mr. McNeill, assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, yesterday as to the development and exploitation of Richmond municipality and vicinity. In brief, the board of trade asked for the establishment of a railway from Vancouver to Steveston. Mr. Thomas Kidd, M.P.P., spoke in favor of the scheme. Mr. Kidd stated that he believed there were 6,000 acres under cultivation in Richmond, and that such a road would open new markets. He said that the matter of keeping up the bridges was the most important consideration. They had been in existence 10 or 12 years, and would require renewing soon. If a joint bridge could be decided upon by the C.P.R. in the same position, so as not to throw Sea Island out of the line of traffic, it would be a great saving of capital and labor to the municipality. Mr. McNeill stated that the executive had the matter at present under consideration, but the members of the board must remember that they were at present doing a great deal of construction work, and although times were good they were also expensive, iron being very high. He thought that the bridge spoken of might be built higher up the North Arm, then skirt the shore back again to take in the Sea Island track, but this would be an extra expense of \$30,000. Two trains a day is all that could be expected. Mr. Kidd said that at least two trains a day would be content with two trains a day, and the bridge built in the way proposed.

The school board met and considered the report of Mr. Cowperthwaite, superintendent of schools in Vancouver. Mr. Cowperthwaite notified the board that at a future meeting he would put before them a plan for establishing a normal school in Vancouver. The report took up the question of moral training, and suggested that the census of the schools be taken, with a view of ascertaining the religion of each pupil. The report further showed that there are enrolled 2,854 pupils, and in attendance 2,588. The teachers are mostly opposed to the new instructions issued by the provincial superintendent, that semi-annual high school examinations be held, as it necessitates grading all the scholars twice every year. It was resolved that Mr. Cowperthwaite be instructed to secure information regarding this matter from other provinces and report. The salary of the principal of the High School was fixed at \$12 a month.

On Monday, Martha Bradley, aged 14, and Hannah Pollock, aged 13, came in from Steveston and have not been seen since. At the police station the Pollard girl's father is seeking aid in his search for them.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also kills the inflammation more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

## Mining News.

**Progress at Grand Forks.**  
Grand Forks, B.C., Aug. 27.—The cross-cut on the 300-foot level of the Old Ironsides, in Greenwood camp, has just encountered the ledge. This is about 100 feet deeper than any other depth yet secured in the Boundary country. Heretofore all the drifting and crosscutting have been on the 200- and 300-foot levels, most of the work being done on the latter. There are two shafts on this property. No. 1 shaft was put down as a prospecting shaft and was sunk no further than the 200-foot level. It was sunk on the west side of foot side of the vein, passing through about 45 feet of ore as it went down. No. 2 shaft, or the permanent working shaft of the mine, was started 300 feet east of No. 1 shaft and up to this time has been sunk in the country rock on the hanging wall side. The dip of the vein being to the east, it was expected the shaft would cut the ore about the 200-foot level, but the vein straightened below the 200-foot level, and when the depth of 227 feet was reached a crosscut was started to the west to find the vein. This was run about 80 feet and is just now coming into the ore. It is now thought the shaft will not cut the ore on the vertical line side of the 200-foot level.

No. 2 or the main working shaft is 300 feet east of the old No. 1 shaft. Something over 200 feet of the intermediate space is taken up by the great ore body. Crosscuts on the 200-foot level have shown it to be over 200 feet wide there. For some time it was doubted whether the immense outcrop on the Old Ironsides was part of a regular vein or an irregular deposit. Now all doubts on that point have been removed. Both the foot and hanging walls have been found to be well defined. There is every evidence of a regular vein formation not only in the walls but in the continuation of the ore through the Knox Hill and other claims to the south. Now that the ore has been found in the 327-foot level, explorations by crosscuts and drifts will be carried forward as rapidly as possible. A new hoist is being erected over No. 2 shaft, capable of working the mine to the 1,000-foot level. By the time the shaft is sunk, the mine will be ready to start. The 327-foot level of the Ironsides will be opened up, so that stoping can be carried on, both on this and the 200-foot level. Mining men at once comprehend the possibilities of production that will exist on this property within a few months. The world has heard of a good deal of the Anacosta at Butte, Montana, the Old Ironsides has a bigger ore body than the Anacosta ever had and it is of better grade.

Development work is being carried on extensively on the Four Hundred and the Della, two adjoining properties in Central camp recently acquired by the Wellington Mines Limited. They are situated one and one-half miles from the City of Paris and about the same distance west of Fourth of July creek. The ledge on the Four Hundred is 100 feet wide, one of the largest in the Boundary. Two prospecting shafts have been sunk to a depth of 25 feet and 15 feet respectively. Ore taken from the bottom of the shafts averages in value from \$5 to \$12 in gold and copper per ton, and assays from the pay streak gave \$69 per ton. A double compartment working shaft is now being sunk. It has attained a depth of 35 feet.

The same ledge crosses the Della, where it shows up 30 feet wide. It has been prospected by a series of open cuts. Assays range from \$5 to \$15 per ton. A contract has been let to sink to the 100-foot level, when crosscutting will be commenced. The properties were located by Tim and Thomas Fahey in 1897. The company just organized is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and 100,000 shares of the treasury have already been sold, giving plenty of funds for immediate development.

A good sized stampede took place today to the east fork of the north fork of Kettle river as a result of the news which reached the city yesterday respecting some remarkable rich discoveries recently made in the new camp. The new camp is located in the north fork of Grand Forks, at a point 12 miles from its junction with the north fork. The existence of a mineral belt in that locality has long been known by prospectors, but the region has hitherto been considered too inaccessible owing to its remoteness, and the cost of transportation. Three years ago Frank Macfarlane and James McLaughlin discovered a 30-foot vein there, and have done the assessment work ever since. In sinking the shaft the quartz developed galena, silver and copper. The entire face of the shaft is in ore. Assays range in value from \$15 to \$75 per ton. J. A. Corry, G. E. and Frank Corry set the tip first motion, and dispatched George and Charles Wolf to the scene. The prospectors located three claims on what appears to be a mountain of white quartz. They discovered a 40-foot vein from the surface of which assays value of from \$15 to \$12 in gold per ton were obtained. The ledge matter is similar in color and

formation to the Republic article. "Dead Shot Jim," who was grubstaked by Vaughan & McInnes, the local ranchers, also made locations. He found two ledges of galena carrying gold, copper and silver values. The assays from his claims average \$100 per ton.

When Charles Wolf returned to the city the news quickly spread, and seven or eight outfits left for the new camp. Other outfits will start to-morrow. Every pack horse in the city has been hired. It is stated that the camp can easily be reached from Brooklyn, B. C.

The Mother Lode smelter will likely be located at Midway. This is the impression conveyed by John McInnes, who put in a plan to be supplied by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The distance from the Mother Lode to the smelter at Midway will not be over 10 or 12 miles on a down hill pull. Midway is on the international boundary and an American road from the south could bring ore from the reservation camps almost directly to this smelter.

The Josie Copper Company, Limited, a recently organized corporation of Grand Forks, has just let a contract for continuing the shaft on the Josie, in Summit camp, 50 feet deeper and the running of a 20-foot crosscut. The shaft is already down 90 feet.

A body of rich gray copper ore was encountered yesterday in the south drift of the City of Paris. The drift is several hundred feet in from the shaft and is rapidly approaching a great surface showing on the Lincoln, owned by the same company.

**Ymir Output.**  
Ymir, B.C., Aug. 27.—The official returns from the Ymir mine for July are as follows:—Production of plates, \$11,000; concentrates, \$6,250; crude, \$1,000; (carbonate ore, 20 tons, \$1,000 ore, 22 tons); estimated value \$14,000. This makes a total of \$31,250 for 21 days' working, the accident to the crusher machinery having made a short working month. It will be seen by a comparison with the returns from preceding months that the values saved are steadily increasing. The total values saved in the mill were over \$12 per ton, and the gross return over \$1,000 per day. The crude ore shipped is very rich, averaging \$35 per ton.

During the month of August so far 30 tons of crude ore have been shipped and 30 tons of concentrates. The mill has not run at all since July 22, so that this month will be a blank as regards bullion saved on plates.

**Hill Mines Smelter Report.**  
The following is the official return from the Hill mines smelter for a period of 22 days and 20 hours ending August 27:—Twenty thousand and eight-three tons of Silver King ore from the company's mine and 11 tons of purchased ore were smelted, containing (approximately) from Silver King ore, 41 tons copper, 65,000 ounces silver, 10 ounces gold; from purchased ore, seven tons copper, 1,000 ounces silver, 35 ounces gold.

**Big Horn Group.**  
Work is steadily progressing on the Big Horn group, owned by the Simcoe Gold Mining & Development Company. The ledge has been crosscut for 10 feet, and the hanging wall has not yet been struck. A new tunnel, which will strike the vein at a depth of about 300 feet, is being started. A trail will be built to meet the government road now under construction up Porcupine creek.

**Silver Lake Group.**  
On the Silver Lake group, on Porcupine creek, the tunnel has reached a distance of 160 feet, and is in ore throughout its length. The vein is from five to six feet wide at the face of the drift, and averages \$30.50 all values. The quartz is heavily mineralized with galena and iron pyrites.

**Strike on the Queen.**  
A fine strike has been made on the Queen group, adjoining the Yellowstone mine, at Salmo. The ledge has been crosscut for 12 feet and the ore has not been reached yet. From samples taken, it is said that the following returns were obtained: No. 1—\$5.40 gold and 4.6 ounces silver; No. 2—\$4.25 gold and 1.3 ounces silver; No. 3—\$3.21 gold and 1.2 ounces silver; No. 4—\$16.30 gold and 2.6 ounces silver; No. 5—\$15.30 gold and 1.8 ounces silver.

**CANCERS AND TUMORS.**  
A PAINLESS METHOD OF TREATMENT.  
The knife and plaster are not now necessary in order to cure these diseases. If you are informed or wish to know more, apply to STOTT & JURY, Box 9, Bowmanville, Ont.

**MARK TWAIN AT HIS BEST.**  
Appropos to some recent speeches by Mark Twain at public dinners, a correspondent of an English paper furnishes the text of Mark's speech to an association of Union Veterans at Baltimore a few years ago, which the commentator declares to be "his happiest flight of humor." It was in the following terms: "When you secretaries invited me to this reunion, I, a Union Veteran of Maryland, he requested me to come prepared to clear up a matter which he said had long been a subject of dispute and had been in war circles in this country to wit, the true dimensions of my military services in the civil war, and the effect which they had upon the general result. I recognize the importance of this thing to history, and I have come prepared. Here are the details: I was in the civil war two weeks. In that brief time I rose from private to second lieutenant. The monumental feature of my campaign was the one battle which my command fought—it was in the summer of '61. If I do say it, it was the bloodiest battle ever fought in human history; there is nothing approaching it for destruction of human life in the field, if you take into consideration the forces engaged and the proportion of death to survival. And yet you do not even know the name of the battle. Neither do I. It had a name, but I have forgotten it. It is no use to keep private information which you can't show off. In our battle there were just fifteen men engaged on our side—old Brigadier-Generals, but me, and I was a Second Lieutenant. On the other side there was one man. He was a stranger. We killed him. It was night, and we thought he was an army of observation; he looked like an army of observation—in fact he looked bigger than an army of observation would in the day, time; and some of us believed he was trying to surround us, and some thought he was going to turn our position, and so we shot him. Poor fellow, he was a private in an army of observation, after all, but that wasn't our fault; as I say, he had all the look of it that dim light. It was a sorrowful circumstance, but he took the chances of war, and he drew the wrong

card; he overestimated his fighting strength, and he suffered the only result; but he fell as the brave should fall—with his face to the front and feet to the field—so we buried him with the honors of war, and took his things. So began and ended the only battle in the history of the world where the opposing force was utterly exterminated, swept from the face of the earth to the last man. And yet you don't know the name of that battle; you don't even know the name of that man. Now, then, for the argument. Suppose I had continued in the war, and gone on as I began, and exterminated the opposing force every time—every two weeks—where would you have been? Why, you see yourself, the conflict would have been one-sided. There was but one honorable course for me to pursue, and I pursued it. I withdrew to private life, and gave the Union cause a chance. There, now, you have the whole thing in a nutshell; it was not my presence in the field that determined that tremendous conflict—it was my retirement from it that brought the crash. It left the Confederate side too weak."

**FREE ART CLASSES.**  
Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

**VICTORIA MARKETS.**  
Fortunately for the farmers of the Island, the weather has been very dry and a marked change for the better, and the market, which has been a great assistance in the harvesting of crops. Some of the grain is a little discolored, but the Island farmers, on the whole, have escaped well compared with the Fraser valley farmers.

The sharp advance in the meat market, especially in beef, which has been threatened for some time, and which has actually come into effect on the other side, has not materialized in Victoria. The old quotations obtain on the meat market. Venison and grouse will be offered next week.

The fish market, the Island product is now supplying the California one, and the supply is now ample to meet the demand. Following are the present quotations:

**Four—**  
Oatmeal (Hungarian), per bbl. 5.50  
Lard of the Woods, per bbl. 5.50  
Lard, per bbl. 5.50  
O. K., per bbl. 5.00  
New, per bbl. 5.50  
Calgary, per bbl. 5.50  
Frederic, per bbl. 5.50  
XXX Endicott, per bbl. 5.50

**Grain—**  
Wheat, per ton 30.00/32.00  
Corn (whole), per ton 24.00/26.00  
Barley, per ton 24.00/26.00  
Oats, per ton 17.00/19.00  
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 4.00/5.00  
Rolled oats (H. & K.), 7th sack 3.00

**Feed—**  
Hay (baled), per ton 12.00/15.00  
Straw, per ton 2.00/3.00  
Middlings, per ton 23.00/25.00  
Brass, per ton 20.00/22.00  
Ground feed, per ton 25.00/27.00

**Vegetables—**  
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs. 1.25  
Water cress, per bunch 40¢  
Cabbage, per lb. 10¢  
Cauliflower, per head 10¢  
Lettuce, per head 10¢  
Onions, per lb. 3¢  
Cucumbers (pickling), per lb. 3¢  
Cucumbers, per lb. 3¢  
Peas, per lb. 15¢  
Cauliflower, per lb. 15¢  
Cucumbers, Island, each 10¢  
Radishes, 2 bunches for 10¢  
Rhubarb, per lb. 2¢  
Turnips, per lb. 3¢

**Fish—**  
Salmon (smoked), per lb. 15¢  
Salmon (fresh), per lb. 15¢  
Oysters (Olympian), per pt. 50¢  
Oysters (Eastern), per pt. 50¢  
Haddock, per lb. 10¢  
Herring, per lb. 10¢  
Flounders, per lb. 10¢  
Prawns, per lb. 10¢

**Fruit Produce—**  
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz. 40¢  
Eggs (Island), fresh, per doz. 40¢  
Butter (Island creamery), 15¢  
Butter (California creamery), 15¢  
Butter (Olympian creamery), 15¢  
Cheese (Canadian), 15¢  
Lard, per lb. 15¢

**Meats—**  
Hams (American), per lb. 15¢  
Hams (Canadian), per lb. 15¢  
Bacon (American), per lb. 15¢  
Bacon (Canadian), per lb. 15¢  
Bacon (rolled), per lb. 15¢  
Pork (long clear), per lb. 15¢  
Shoulders, per lb. 15¢  
Beef, per lb. 15¢  
Mutton, per lb. 15¢  
Veal, per lb. 15¢  
Pork, per lb. 15¢

**Fruit—**  
Bananas, per dozen 30¢  
Apples, each 30¢  
Oranges (California), per doz. 25¢  
Lemons (small), 25¢  
Grapes (California seedling), 25¢  
Valencia oranges, per doz. 25¢  
Apples, per lb. 10¢  
Peaches, per lb. 10¢  
Plums, per lb. 10¢  
Blackberries, per lb. 10¢  
Pears, 3 lbs for 10¢

**Poultry—**  
Fowls (well-fed), per pair 1.50/1.75  
Ducks (per pair) 1.50  
Turkeys (per lb., live weight) 20¢  
Duck, dressed, each 20¢

**Suffered More**  
THAN I CAN TELL.  
With Torturing, Heaving Piles—Had Fifteen Tumors Removed—No Cure Until I Used

**DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT**  
From Calgary, N. W. T., comes this record of a remarkable cure of itching piles. Mr. W. D. Thornton, blacksmith, of that town, tells the facts of his case as follows: "For fifteen years I suffered untold agony from blind, itching piles, and can honestly say that I have spent \$1,000 trying different so-called cures, and have been under treatment with well-known physicians. I am fifty-three, Peterboro and Lakeland, I had fifteen tumors removed, but obtained no positive cure. "I have suffered more than I can tell, but can now say that, thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment, I am positively cured, and by one and a half boxes. I consider this standard ointment worth its weight in gold."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is known throughout the world as the one and positive cure for piles; 60c a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**Seal Brand Coffee**  
(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)  
Every bean effuses fragrant Coffee of absolute purity.  
It is largely imitated. Examine your purchase closely.

**CHASE & SANBORN,**  
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

**1899**

**Provincial Exhibition**  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF  
The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia

**Will be held at**

**New Westminster**  
October 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

**\$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000**  
OPEN TO THE WORLD

**A Round of Pleasure for Four Whole Days**

**HORSE RACES, AQUATICS, BASEBALL, CYCLES, NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS, CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE, CRYKKANA, FOOTBALL, BAND TOURNAMENT**

**MAGNIFICENT ILLUMINATIONS.**  
Grand Concert each evening. Special attraction at the New Westminster Opera House. Monster Excursions from all points, at greatly reduced rates. For special features see small handbill. No entrance fee charged for Exhibits.

Executive: Hon. Worship Mayor Owens, T. J. Trapp, W. J. Mathers, Geo. D. Brynner, R. F. Anderson, Ald. J. P. Scott, Ald. M. Sinclair.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to T. J. TRAPP, President. ARTHUR MALIN, Secretary. W. H. KEARL, Commissioner.

**KAISER AND A SLEEPY SAILOR.**  
It is well known that His Majesty the Kaiser, during his annual trip abroad, the Hohenzollerns to the Norwegian fjords, is in the habit of conducting divine service on Sunday mornings. He usually reads a short liturgy and follows prayers with a sermon, not his own composition, but from a collection of some well known German divines.

It is the Kaiser's custom aboard the Hohenzollern on Sunday afternoons to hear the captain's report of events of the preceding week. If any sailor has distinguished himself the Emperor shakes hands with him or says a few kindly words. If a sailor has been punished the Kaiser hears the details.

The captain reported the incident of the sleeping sailor and the punishment inflicted.

**SAVE THE BABIES.**  
Thousands of Them Die Every Summer Who Could be Saved by the Timely Use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhoea of infants, and none has the endorsement of so many Canadian mothers who have

with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Westworth, Ont., who says "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

**"The Milwaukee"**  
A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. The only perfect train in the world. Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, apply to J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Seattle, Wash.

G. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Ore.

or J. A. CLOUGH, General Agent, 246 Park street, Portland, Ore.

**Charles Hayward.**  
(Established 1860.)  
Federal Director and Embosher  
Government street, Victoria.

**To Painters.**  
SEPARATE OR WHOLE  
TENDERS.  
Will be received up to 3 O'CLOCK P.M. on TUESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER, for painting the roof of City Hall and Market Building, and also 4 Store Fronts in the Market Building, in accordance with specifications to be seen in the office of the undersigned, to whom also tenders must be addressed.

WM. W. NORTHOTT,  
Building Inspector.  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.  
August 30th, 1899.

**TENDERS.**  
Whole or separate tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Sept. 15th for the purchase of the following properties, viz.:  
Acre, Lot 1, Block 2, Section 74, corner Richmond and Oak Bay avenues.  
Also Block A1, Section 5, 1.00 acres, and part of Block B, Section 5, 1.38 acres, with the story dwelling thereon.  
The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
P. C. MACGREGOR,  
92 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

**TENDERS.**  
Tenders will be accepted up to the 20th September inst. for the purchase of the Dominion steamer "St. James-Douglas," as she now stands, lying at the Custom House wharf.  
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.  
For particulars apply to the undersigned, Custom Building, Victoria, B. C.  
JAS. GAUDIN,  
Agent.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
In the matter of the goods of Francis E. Bowser, deceased, intestate, and in the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 20th day of August, 1899, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased, and is now in possession of the same.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of October, 1899, and all claims indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness on or before the 10th day of October, 1899.

WM. MONTEITH,  
Official Administrator.

**Notice—Re Thisles**  
The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to Sections 3 and 5 of the "Consolidated Thistle By-Law," which reads as follows, viz.:  
Sec. 3. "Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier or agent for the owner or lessee of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut, and any land, shall grow upon such land before such the owner shall have gone to seed or come to flower."  
Sec. 5. "Every person convicted of an infraction of this By-Law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Twenty Dollars."

By Order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
C. M. C.  
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 29th, 1899.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway from Beechey Bay or Pedder Bay, Vancouver Island, to the point or points of Long and Branch on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and to construct, maintain and operate an extension of the said line of railway to and along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, to build and operate telegraph or telephone lines in connection with the said railway, and the extension thereof, and to acquire and appropriate lands and receive bonuses and concessions from individuals, governments and municipalities, with power to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway or steamship companies, and all other powers, rights and privileges which may be conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 14th day of July, 1899.

FRANK HIGGINS,  
Solicitor for the applicants.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating a company with power to establish, maintain and operate a line of railway ferry boats between the port of Victoria, the harbor of Beechey Bay or the harbor of Pedder Bay, in the Province of British Columbia, and the port of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington, to construct, maintain and operate conveyance, passengers and freight, between either or all of said ports or harbors, and connect with one or more lines of railway at the said port of Port Angeles, and with power to construct, maintain and operate a line of railway between said Pedder Bay or Beechey Bay and Langford Station, on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, and to construct, maintain and operate an extension of the said line of railway from said Langford Station, or some point contiguous thereto, to and along the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and to build wharves and warehouses and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said ferry and railway and the extension or branch lines thereof, and to appropriate and acquire lands and receive bonuses and concessions from individuals, governments and municipalities, with power to make traffic and other arrangements with other railway or steamship companies, and all other powers, rights and privileges which may be conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

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## Foul Play Suspected

Body of Katie Bruno Found at Beacon Hill Beach This Morning.

Indications That She May Have Come to Her Death by Violence.

One of the most mysterious cases which has occupied the attention of the police force here is now being investigated by Constable Murray of the provincial force.

This morning, while walking home from his work, Mr. McManis, the night operator of the telephone company, went down to the beach, as his habit is, to look about. At a point about one hundred yards west of Oswego street and almost opposite Senator Macdonald's residence, he came upon the body of a young girl, evidently washed up by the sea. It was dressed in ordinary street habit, and from its appearance had not been in the water many hours.

Robert Marwick, foreman miller for Brackman & Ker, came along about the same time and telephoned to the police station. Constable McGrath and Mr. W. J. Hanna went out and conveyed the body to the morgue.

Here the remains were identified as those of Katherine or "Katie" Bruno, as her girl friends called her. She lived with her mother at 52 Pandora street and was also working as an apprentice in her mother's dress making establishment over Spencer's Arcade. Her step-father, George Heller, is in the Klondike. She would have been seventeen years old in October.

Yesterday afternoon the girl went to her lunch at noon, evidently in her ordinary spirits. About 12:45 she returned to work where, after following her ordinary occupation for about an hour, she suggested to her mother that she practice on the sewing machine before going to take her regular lesson at the Singer sewing machine shop on Broad street. About 2:30 she left her mother's place to go to the Broad street office of the Singer Company, and this was the last seen of her by her friends until the recovery of her body this morning.

Although she did not return last night her mother was not greatly alarmed, thinking she had met some friends and had gone with them to the band concert, afterwards going home with them to sleep. This was something she had never done, but it suggested itself as the only explanation of her absence.

The deceased girl had no male friends or associates so far as known, and how she came to go to Beacon Hill, or in what manner she came to her death, is inexplicable. The rocks at the foot of which she was found are about ten feet above high water mark, and had she fallen off the edge she would not have fallen into the water.

The theory of suicide is scouted by friends and acquaintances of the deceased, as up to the very moment she left the shop she was as bright and cheerful as usual. Miss Kelly, who worked with her, and who entertained a strong affection for her, thinks she was a little quieter than usual, but not sufficiently so to cause remark.

She was most exemplary in her character, modest and respectful in her conduct, and all attempts to explain the circumstances attending her death are based on conjecture.

Until an autopsy is held the police will be unable to formulate a theory of death, as the result of it will establish very largely whether the matter is to be treated from the standpoint of murder or suicide.

There was some blood on the clothing and some on the face, but whether or not this was caused by the body coming in contact with sharp rocks cannot be determined.

A McCormack, of the Queen's Hotel, was in Beacon Hill Park last night about 9:30 and saw a young man and woman walking in the direction of the Cliff House. The girl was of about the age of the deceased, but she was at too great a distance for him to identify her.

A post mortem will be held this afternoon and a coroner's inquest to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

One of the sisters of deceased girl was mentally deranged for several months, but recovered under the treatment of Dr. Ernest Hall. Her derangement, being purely from physical causes, is not taken

as indicating family weakness in that respect, or of strengthening the theory of suicide.

It is said that Katie Bruno was seen yesterday afternoon riding a bicycle in company with a man and woman, but inquiry at the bicycle shops failed to throw any light on the matter.

DISTRICT MEETING AT DUNCAN'S.

The financial district meeting of the Victoria district, British Columbia Conference was opened at Duncan's on Tuesday evening last evening. All the members in the district were present except Rev. J. P. D. Knox, who is seriously ill in the East, and Rev. J. P. Hicks, who is in England. Only a few of the lay members were present. Rev. J. C. Speer presided. Tuesday's session was occupied in routine work. In the evening Rev. J. C. Speer gave an interesting lecture on "Songs of Love and Patriotism." The church was packed, and the audience enthusiastically appreciated the lecturer's remarks. On Wednesday morning Rev. J. W. Winslow preached in the open air to a large congregation. An outdoor meeting was held Wednesday afternoon, at which Revs. R. Hughes and J. C. Speer, of Victoria, were the speakers. The evening meeting was evangelistic.

## News of Vancouver

Narrow Escape of Workmen at the Hastings Saw Mill.

Fakers and Confidence Men Operating in the Terminal City.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Three men narrowly escaped being crushed to death in the Hastings Mill last evening, just before closing hour. The iron pulley running the belt of the enormous triple expansion engine broke, and several hundred dollars' damage was done by the flying belt and pieces before the engine could be stopped. The employees were barely missed by the flying missiles.

Stark's dry goods store, Seagale Bros. store and other merchants were victimized by Martin Hanson, a cheque forger, who skipped out. He came here from Victoria.

There were two burglaries in Vancouver last night. A shoe store and a residence. Not much was taken. Henry Miller's house was entered on Wednesday night, and the thieves carried off all the food in the house, leaving the money.

Edwards, the Australian faker, is operating here.

The contractor was let for the construction of the pier of the Granville street bridge this morning for \$2,400. Other tenders ran as high as \$12,057 for the same work.

Mrs. Alf. Lapworth, who keeps a restaurant, had her husband, from whom she is separated, arrested. He came into her place, threw dishes around, broke glasses and caused a panic.

The rain and snow in the mountains are delaying trains.

F. F. Best, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Brantford, Ont., is in the city. He holds the Canadian professional quarter mile and foot running records. He came by way to the Yukon, and wants to meet professionals on the coast.

NANAIMO NEWS.

During the concert given by Godfrey's band the leader was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Kitchen, and an address was read by Mr. Kitchen.

The funeral of Hazel, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allen, took place on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. M. Vanickie officiating.

There is a surprise in store for Mr. Aaron V. Watson, steward of Nanaimo hospital, on his return from a month's vacation amongst old associates in England. The board of directors of the hospital long ago recognized in Mr. Watson a faithful and conscientious official, and it was his wish to see him on his way to the Yukon, and wants to meet professionals on the coast.

A wedding was celebrated in St. Alban's church at 5:30—Thursday morning, when Rev. L. Dunlop united in marriage a popular Nanaimo young lady in the person of Miss Lucy Tweed, to Mr. A. Tomlinson, of Vancouver, late of England. After the wedding ceremony the friends of the couple came to a wedding breakfast at the Franklin House. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson left for Vancouver on the Jann at 7 o'clock, followed by old shoes, rations of rice, and the good wishes of Nanaimo friends. Amongst the latter were several members of St. Alban's choir, of which Miss Tweed was for a long time a valued member.

August Customs Collections.

The customs collections at the port of Nanaimo for the month of August were as follows:

Nanaimo City ..... \$4,911.00  
Comox ..... 150.32  
Chemuluns ..... 34.35  
Wellington ..... 6.25  
Custerland ..... 8.03  
Courtney ..... 2.63

Total ..... \$5,322.57

Value of imports: Dutiable, \$14,620; free, \$1,506. Total, \$16,126.

One million and a half of men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these Great Britain has 535,000, United States 200,000, Germany 285,000, Belgium 100,000, Russia 44,000. The world's miners of metal number 4,000,000.

It is stated on German authority that two million glass eyes are made every year in Germany and Switzerland, while one French house manufactures three hundred thousand of them annually.

## A Day of Sweet Music

Dan Godfrey's Band Delights Immense Audiences in the Drill Hall.

Enthusiasm Reaches High Pitch—A Return Visit on Monday.

Months ago, when it was first intimated that Dan Godfrey, the veteran bandman, would bring his celebrated aggregation to Victoria, interest was awakened among those who enjoy musical treats, and since then the anticipation has been increasing by leaps and bounds, so that it is little wonder fully 6,000 people attended the two concerts given yesterday in the drill hall. In the afternoon the number was about 1,500, but in the evening there were 3,600 reserved seats before the doors opened, and several hundred people paid for admission subsequently. It was an imposing sight to see the great hall crowded from front to back, the galleries covered, the galleries on either side, and the tiers of seats at the end being also crowded, and when the audience applauded by vigorous hand-clapping the effect was one seldom heard in Victoria. The arrangements for handling so large a crowd were prompt and efficient, and great credit on the management. In the evening there was some crowding at the entrance, and consequently some complaints, but for so large a gathering the delay and inconvenience was exceedingly light. The hall proved to be better filled than had been expected, and those who were not near the platform had certainly nothing to complain of.

Of Godfrey's band there have been criticisms and comments sufficient since their tour on this continent, serious and light, but not many, that are not great credit on the management. In the evening there was some crowding at the entrance, and consequently some complaints, but for so large a gathering the delay and inconvenience was exceedingly light. The hall proved to be better filled than had been expected, and those who were not near the platform had certainly nothing to complain of.

Where the disease originated is a question which the health department is now working. It is believed that the boy, Claud, contracted the mild case from the house down town, and carried it infected his home. The premises about the infected house do not indicate that it originated there.

Regarding vaccination, Dr. McKeechie said yesterday: "Some people have been objecting to the vaccination order recently issued, claiming it was a scheme to make them pay a fee. I have vaccinated 350 children recently, and have not received a dollar. This I will cease to do hereafter. All persons appearing before me for vaccination must either pay the fee or bring a certificate from the board of charities, stating their inability to pay."

"When the school opens a certificate of vaccination from any physician will be accepted, and all children who cannot show this or a good vaccination mark will be sent home and not allowed to enter school until they have been vaccinated."

ALBANY NOTES.

Progress of the Mines on the West Coast of the Island.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Albany, Aug. 30.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Rossland, has just returned from the China Creek mines, Mr. Waterhouse accompanying him.

The 3 W's have started again with more men. The lead is looking well, both the hanging and foot walls being free and the ledge well defined. It is two feet wide. Mr. Himes, the chief owner of the mine, is expected in day.

Mr. Hayes made a flying trip to his Nahmint properties, arriving in Albany on Sunday, and leaving for Victoria again on Tuesday. It is said he wants \$700,000 for this property, and he is not looking for a purchaser either. He has lately increased the gang on the mine and expects to start shipping almost immediately.

Mr. G. Watson has returned from his claims on Hiwanchi Creek. He is pleased with the outlook.

The road men are busy clearing the stump on the sides of the streets here. They will, when gravelled, be quite an imposing width.

THE WAR AGAINST HUMANITY.

The truth is that the war in the Philippines is one for conquest, for a clear title to the islands for which the country paid so goodly a price to Spain. The war is conducted for the purpose of perfecting the title, and to secure for the expansion of our territory, the increase of our commerce, for strategic advantages in the Far East. That which the country has paid duty for with the money, the country contends with force of arms, that it shall have. If the government has no cause for the war it has none. Certainly it cannot be true that the war is one for liberty and humanity, as it is in restraint of the liberty of the Philippines to govern themselves; it is against humanity, as it kills, devastates, and desolates the homes and lands of those who are content for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and to secure for themselves and their posterity the rights of such a government as desires its "just powers from the consent of the governed."—Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.)

Arthur J. Balfour is an often spoken of as one of the younger English politicians, and it comes almost as a surprise to find that he is 51. He was born July 25, 1848.

Napoleon III.'s last dwelling place and the scene of his death, Camden House, Chelsea, has been destroyed, and, with its beautiful grounds, is to serve as a golf links.

—Robinson's lace curtains are probably the prettiest and most effective bedroom curtains on the market. Wedder Bros. have them in several grades.

## SMALLPOX IN SEATTLE.

Three Patients Discovered with the Disease Well Developed and Removed to Quarantine.

The Post-Intelligencer of Wednesday says: C. W. Wright, aged 50 years, a boarder, at 1420 Third avenue, aged 18 years, daughter of Mrs. Blatt, the landlady at 1420 Third avenue, were yesterday afternoon taken to the pest house with fully developed cases of confluent smallpox. Claud Craig, the fifteen-year-old brother of the stricken girl, has just recovered from a mild case of the disease which, however, was not diagnosed as smallpox.

Late Monday afternoon the health officer was advised that two suspicious cases had appeared in the Blatt home. Dr. McKeechie at once visited the place and found the Craig girl fully developed in confluent, one of the three most contagious forms of smallpox. She had reached the sick stage and was pronounced a severe case, the disease having been at work on her several days. Wright had only recently been taken down, but given yesterday in the drill hall. In the afternoon the number was about 1,500, but in the evening there were 3,600 reserved seats before the doors opened, and several hundred people paid for admission subsequently. It was an imposing sight to see the great hall crowded from front to back, the galleries covered, the galleries on either side, and the tiers of seats at the end being also crowded, and when the audience applauded by vigorous hand-clapping the effect was one seldom heard in Victoria.

Yesterday morning Dr. McKeechie visited the house, and found the Craig girl sick to be removed to the pest house in the ambulance. A spring bed was fixed in the vehicle during the afternoon and the patient, together with Wright, the boy Claud, and Mrs. Blatt, taken out to the smallpox hospital. Mrs. Blatt has not yet taken the disease, but having been in constant attendance upon the three, it was necessary that she go too. This she willingly did.

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## Sporting News.

LAWY TENNIS.

CHAMPIONS MAY MEET.

At the meeting of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon it was decided to make a great effort to secure a visit from George Whitman, the champion of America, who is now touring the Coast under the management of Mr. Wright, of Wright & Watson. In the correspondence which has taken place between the club and Mr. Wright, the latter asked a guarantee of \$500 for expenses. The club are willing to provide \$200 of that sum, and will appeal to those who wish to see a meeting between Champion Foulkes and Mr. Whitman, to make up the balance of \$300. In addition to Whitman, Mr. Wright would bring several other tennis cranks, and as they would remain in the city two days, September 18 and 19, there would be ample opportunity to see what is the very best possible in tennis playing. Those interested, who are willing to assist in bringing off this classic event, are asked to communicate with any member of the committee, which consists of Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Messrs. R. H. Pooley, G. C. Johnston, H. Barnard, G. V. Cuyper, A. T. Leonard, and T. Rogers.

THE GUN.

THE FIRST DAY.

The opening of the season for grouse and deer always attracts a large number of sportsmen from the city to the woods along the F. & N., and yesterday, except to the rule, the railway company had made excellent arrangements to convey the sportsmen to the scene of slaughter in good time, and to-day the "hags" are doubtless proving good. The deer and grouse will be the principal game secured, although—deer, grouse and the larger game are also available. On October 1st attention will be given to the cock pheasants and quail, which, with the exception of "bob whisks," may be shot until December 31st.

LACROSSE.

FOR THE CUP.

The following will be the teams to-morrow afternoon at the Caledonia park in the game between the Victoria Wests and the James Bay Juniors. Mr. Geo. Tite has kindly consented to referee, and it is to be hoped the juniors will have a good attendance, so that they will be encouraged to go in for the game:

James Bay	Victoria West
Snipson	Goal
Primer	Point
Northwest	1st defence
Cox	2nd defence
J. Milne	3rd defence
V. Medina	Centre
D. McDowell	3rd home
N. McDonald	2nd home
W. Welsh	1st home
Finlayson	Outside home
G. McDonald	Inside home
Patton	

Personal.

Jas. A. Nicol, of Vancouver, is at the Queen's.

Ralph Campbell, of London, is at Hotel Victoria.

Frank Feltz and wife, of Seattle, are at the Queen's.

Dr. Lucas and wife, of Duncan's, are at the Victoria.

Geo. E. Starr, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Driford.

A. E. Nelson and wife, of Vancouver, are at the Dominion.

E. S. Lomas and J. Hook, of Duncan's, are at the Occidental.

Mrs. A. P. Frothingham, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Dominion.

R. E. McCarthy and wife, of Denver, Col., are at the Dominion.

L. H. Hardie was among the passengers from Vancouver yesterday.

Joseph Martin, Q. C., M. P. P. E., was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

Harry Smith, until recently manager of the Lenora mine at Mount Sicker, is at the Victoria.

William Sleigher, Jr., of New York, a guest at the Occidental.

Wm. P. Kenney, of Philadelphia, is in the city on business, and is registered at the Dominion.

C. P. Parker and H. Twyford, recent arrivals from England, registered at the Driford last evening.

C. A. Anderson, of Winnipeg, and W. S. Crane, of Montreal, are among the recent arrivals at the Driford.

Morris Ansell, representing the United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., is at the Dominion.

F. C. Moffat, president of the Rossland Mining & Publishing Co., arrived in the city this morning on a brief holiday.

W. O. Gray, A. W. Cogswell, and R. O. Wilson, recent arrivals from Dawson, via Vancouver, are among the guests at the Dominion.

C. H. Page and William De Witt arrived by the direct boat from California this morning, and took up their quarters at the Dominion.

John A. Robertson, superintendent of the Tyee mine at Mount Sicker, and Jas. Jenkins, an employee in the same mine, are at the Queen's.

C. Fairbairn, manager of Godfrey's band, together with the members of that aggregation, were quartered at the Victoria during their stay in the city.

Among the recent arrivals at the Driford are William Wilson, New York; W. A. Macchille, Brandon; B. Conway and C. F. Morse, Cripple Creek; and Albert Chas. Talbot, of Montreal.

Among the arrivals from San Francisco this morning were: Mrs. H. J. Curtis, Mrs. J. S. Scales, Miss A. M. Hyndall, and Miss E. S. Wood, tourists, who are making their temporary home at the Driford.

W. H. Kelton, general storekeeper of the C. P. R. system, with headquarters at Montreal, arrived on the direct boat from San Francisco this morning accompanied by Mr. E. C. Kelton, and is at the Driford.

The following Nanaimoites spent yesterday at the Victoria, taking the boat later in the evening for the South: Mrs. E. McGregor, Mrs. George Fletcher, Mrs. Olga Flint, Mrs. G. M. Smart, and Mrs. F. Steele.

A. P. Forbes, of Dawson City, who has just been on a visit to Cape Nome, is at the Queen's on his way to his home in



**USE ALBERT SOAP.**

If your fancy is for a Tar Soap you will find the best in our

**MASTER MECHANIC'S EXTRAORDINARY.**

Sold at all Drug Stores.

## The Dawson Fire.

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Before concluding any arrangement for shipping your freight from Bennett to freight for very much less than what steamboats would charge you, can carry your tons and sent down to Dawson in our barges during the season of 1898, without loss or accident. Cattle shipped in this way arrive without loss of weight and in the best possible condition for making good beef. On your arrival at Dawson, your goods when you are ready to ship, if necessary, your own dwelling, and you can move dollars for feeding, storage &c., while at the same time you run no risk from fire. Insurance on route on cargo not less than \$500.00. If you wish to make rapid time we will arrange a low rate for our office if you so desire. If you verify these facts before shipping your freight and it will save you money. Lumber, boats and merchandise of all kinds constantly on hand at our mills at Bennett Lake.

**VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd.,**  
MILLS AT BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.  
BRANCH OFFICE, DAWSON, N. W. T.

California: He says Cape Nome is a very much over-estimated, and not at all likely to justify the hopes placed in it.

FROM ATLIN GOLDFIELDS.

Mrs. Sabin, of Cedar Hill, Returns in the A-K-I.

Mrs. N. Sabin and Mrs. Melnes, of this city, who, with their husbands, have been visiting in the A-K-I, returned on the A-K-I, coming over from Port Townsend last night. Their husbands are going into business at Discovery City and the ladies accompanied them into the new goldfields.

Although the country seems to be a hydraulic one, Mrs. Sabin saw sufficient in the two weeks in which she was there to convince her that there are some good placer properties as well. On Pine below Discovery, she saw four men take out \$50 in two days on Jos. Erickson's claim. On the Wallace claim, on the same creek, six men took out \$100 in two days. Mrs. Sabin herself washed out considerable gold and brings out a nice bunch of nuggets, one of which is of fine gold and weighs 22.

The party visited the new diggings at Golden Gate on Taku river, where there is great excitement over the discovery of some beautiful quartz. Some assays have given \$15,000 to the ton. They also visited the Treadwell mines, Juneau, Skagway, Bennett and Wrangell.

Most of the Victorians were doing well and all were in good health when she left. Of these, Messrs. Brownie, Major Wilson, McCabe and Murray all seemed to be doing well.

The romantic side of life in the North did not escape Mrs. Sabin, who gives a glowing description of the beauty of the scene along some of the creeks with the hundreds of miners employed, the "growl" of the sluicing stamp head" making rude mountains, forming a beautiful background to it all.

General Agents Phoenix Fire of Hartford, Benis collected.

Do you wish to sell? If so, list your property with us. If you have any business in our line we invite you to call on us. We will pay you to do so.

Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

**F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,**

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, NO. 15 BROAD STREET.

**REMOVAL.**

**SINCLAIR & CO.,**

Feed and Provisions

Late of Store Street, have removed to 42 YATES STREET.

**FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.**

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending 31st of August, 1899:

New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
6-88.	Titanium.	Port Los Angeles.	5,104
7-88.	San Mateo.	San Francisco.	4,450
9-88.	Mineola.	San Francisco.	3,425
10-8			